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THE NATIONAL ERA.

WASHINGTON, SEPTEMBER 1, 1851.

For the National Era-

UNCLE TOM'S CABIN:

LIFE AMONG THE LOWLY. BY MRS. H. B. STOWE.

CHAPTER XIII .- The Quaker Settlement.

A quiet scene now rises before us. A large roomy, neatly painted kitchen, its yellow floor, roomy, neatly painted kitchen, its yellow floor, glossy and smooth, and without a particle of dust; a neat well-blacked cooking stove; rows of shining tin, suggestive of unmentionable good things to the appetite; glossy, green, wood chairs, old and firm; a small flag-bottomed rocking chair, with a patch work cushion in it, neatly contrived out of small pieces of different colored woollen goods, and a larger sized one, motherly and old, goods, and a larger sized one, motherly and old,

whose wide arms breathed hospitable invitation, seconded by the solicitation of its feathered cushions-a real comfortable, persuasive, old chair, and worth, in the way of honest homely enjoyment, a dozen of your plush or brochetelle drawment, a dozen of your plush or brochetelle drawing-room gentry—and in the chair, gently swaying back and forward, her eyes bent on some fine sewing, sat our old friend Eliza. Yes, there she is—paler and thinner than in her Kentucky home—with a world of quiet sorrow lying under the shadow of her long eyelahes, and marking the outline of her gentle mouth! It was plain to see outline of her gentle mouth ! It was plain to see how old and firm the girlish heart was grown under the discipline of heavy sorrow; and when, anon, her large dark eye was raised to follow the gambols of her little Harry-who was sporting, like some tropical butterfly, hither and thither over the floor, she showed a depth of firmness and

touch only to brighten and adorn. The snowy

asthmatic affection, or perhaps from nervous de-

chair-head-aches and heart-aches innumerable

had been cured there-difficulties spiritual and

temporal solved there-all by one good loving

"And so thee still thinks of going to Canada

"Yes, ma'am," said Eliza, firmly. "I must go on

"And what'll thee do, when thee gets there?

"My daughter" came naturally from the lips

of Rachel Halliday; for her's was just the face

and form that made "mother" seem the most

Eliza's hands trembled, and some tears fell or

"I shall do-anything I can find. I hope I can

"Thee knows thee can stay here, as long as thee

"Oh, thank you," said Eliza, "but-she pointed

to Harry-I can't sleep nights ; I can't rest. Last

night I dreamed I saw that man coming into the

"Poor child, said Rachel, wiping her eyes,

but thee mustn't feel so. The Lord hath order

ed it so, that never hath a fugitive been stoler

from our village. I trust thine will not be the

her fine work, but she answered firmly-

Thee must think about that, my daughter."

Eliza?" she said, as she was quietly looking over

woman, God bless her !

ward. I dare not stop."

natural word in the world.

find something."

pleases," said Rachel.

yard "-she said, shuddering.

her peaches.

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July 17-61

through his curls, and accepted it shyly. show him to the children."

"Oh, he's coming; but thy Mary caught him as I came in, and ran off with him to the barn, to

shaking hands, as if Eliza were an old friend she

had been long expecting; "and this is thy dear boy—I brought a cake for him," she said, holding

out a little heart to the boy, who came up, gazing

At this moment, the door opened, and Mary, an honest, rosy looking girl, with large brown eyes like her mother's, came in with the baby:

"Ah! ha!" said Rachel, coming up, and taking the great white fat fellow in her arms, "how good he looks, and how he does grow!"

"To be sure he does," said little bustling Ruth, as she took the child, and began taking off a little blue silk hood, and various layers and wrappers of outer garments; and having given a twitch here, and a pull there, and variously adjusted and arranged him, and kissed him heartily, she sat him on the floor to collect his thoughts. Baby seemed quite used to this mode of proceeding, for he put his thumb in his mouth (as if it were quite a thing of course) and seemed soon absorbed in his own reflections, while the mother seated hereelf, and taking out a long stocking of mixed blue and white yarn, began to knit with briskness.

"Mother" was up by times, and is surrounded by busy girls and boys, whom we had surrounded by busy girls and

ently suggested the mother.

Mary took the kettle to the well and soon reappeared, placed it over the stove, where it was soon purring and steaming, a sort of censer of hospitality and good cheer. The peaches, moreover, in obedience to a few gentle whispers from Rachel, were soon deposited, by the same hand, in a stew-

were soon deposited, by the same hand, in a stew-pan over the fire.

Rachel now took down a snowy moulding board, and tying on an apron, proceeded quietly to making up some biscuits, first saying to Mary— "Mary, had'nt thee better tell John to get a chicken ready?" and Mary disappeared socard-incly.

"And how is Abigail Peters?" said Rachel as

"Ah! that is well," sail Ruth. "I've heard," she added, "that HannahStanwood is sick. John was up there last night—I must go there to-

"John can come in here to his meals, if there needs to stay all day," suggested Rachel.
"Thank thee, Rachel; will see to-morrow; but

said Ruth cheerily.
"Any news Father?" said Rachel, as she was "Any news Father?" said Rachel, as she was putting her biscuits into the oven.
"Peter Stebbins told me that they should be along to night with *piends," said Simeon significantly, as he was washing his hands, at a neatsink, in a little back porch.
"Indeed!" said Rachel, looking thoughtfully, and classing at Eliza

steady resolve that was never there in her earlier and happier days.

By her side sat a woman with a bright tin pan in her lap, into which she was carefully sorting some dried peaches. She might be fifty-five or sixty; but here was one of those faces that time seems to touch only to brighten and adorn. The snowy

lisse crape cap, made after the strait quaker pattern—the plain, white muslin handkerchief, lying rubbing her floury hands, as she went into the

in placid folds across her bosom—the drab shawl porch.

"This child's husband is in the settlement, and

and dress, show at once the community to which she belonged. Her face was round and rosy, with a healthful downy softness, suggestive of a ripe peach. Her hair, partially silvered by age, was parted smoothly back from a high placid forehead, on which time had written no inscription, except to which time had written no inscription, except to which time had written no inscription, except to the other stand, and there he found an old woman and two men; and one said his name was George Harris; and, from what he lead of his history. I am certain who he is—he is

spiration under this head, we refer them to our good friend Rachel Halliday—just as she sits there in her little rocking chair. It had a turn for quacking and squeaking—that chair had—either and law brightly on how white peckerchief. quacking and squeaking—that chair had—either from having taken cold in early life, or from some and lay brightly on her white neckerchief. "Hush thee dear!" said Rachel, gently! "hush Ruth! Tell us, shall we tell her now?

asthmatic affection, or perhaps from nervous derangement—but, as she gently swung backward
and forward, the chair kept up a kind of subdued
"creechy crouchy," that would have been intolerable in any other chair. But old Simeon Halliday
often declared it was as good as any music to him,
and the children all avowed that they wouldn't
miss of hearing mother's chair for anything in the
world. For why? for twenty years or more,
nothing but loving words, and gentle moralities
and motherly loving kindness, had come from that
chair—head-aches and heart-aches in numerable

The tense shall we tell her now?"
"Now! to be sure—this very minute. Why,
now, suppose 'twas my John, how should I feel?
Do tell her, right off?"
"Thee uses thyself only to learn how to love
thy neighbor, Ruth," said Simeon, looking with
a beaming face on Ruth.
"To be sure. Isn't it what we are made for?
If I didn't love John and the baby, I should not
know how to feel for her. Come, now, do tell
her, do;" and she laid her hands persuasively on
Rachel's arm. "Take her into thy bed-room,
then, and let me fry the chicken while thee does
it."

Rachel came out into the kitchen where Eliza was sewing, and opening the door of a small bed-room, said, gently, "Come in here with me, my daughter, I have news to tell thee."

The blood flushed in Eliza's pale face; she

The blood flushed in Eliza's pale face; she rose, trembling with nervous anxiety, and looked towards her boy.

"No, no," said little Ruth, darting up and seizing her hands. "Never thee fear, it's good news, Eliza—go in, go in." And she gently pushed her to the door, which closed after her; and then turning round, she caught little Harry in her arms, and began kissing him.

"Thee'll'see thy father, little one. Does thee know it? Thy father is coming," she said, over and over again, as the boy looked wonderingly at her.

Meanwhile, within the door another scene was

Meanwhile, within the door another scene was going on. Rachel Halliday drew Eliza toward her, and said—"The Lord hath had mercy on thee, daughter; thy husband hath escaped from the house of bondage?"

The blood flushed to Eliza's cheek in a sudden

The blood flushed to Eliza's cheek in a sudden glow, and went back to her heart with as sudden a rush. She sat down, pale and faint.

"Have courage, child," said Rachel, laying her hand on her head. "He is among friends, who will bring him here to-night."

"To-night!" Eliza repeated, "to-night!" The words lost all meaning to her; her head was dreamy and confused—all was mist for a moment.

When she awoke, she found herself snugly tucked up on the bed, with a blanket over her, and little Ruth rubbing her hands with camphor. when she awoke, she tound herself singly functions of the short, round pincushiony woman stood at the door, with a cherry blooming face, like a ripe apple. She was dressed like Rachel, in sober grey, with the muslin folded neatly across her round plump little chest.

"Ruth Stedman," said Rachel, coming joyfully forward, "how is thee, Ruth," she said, heartily taking both her hands.

"Nicely," said Ruth, taking off her little drab bonnet, and dusting it with her handkerchief, displaying, as she did so, a round little head, on which the quaker cap sat with a sort of jounty air, despite all the stroking and patting of the small fat hands, which were busily applied to arranging it. Certain stray locks of decidedly curly hair, too, had escaped here and there, and had to be coaxed and esjoled into their place again; and then the new comer, who might have been five and twenty, turned from the small looking glass, before which she had been making these arrangements, and looked well pleased—as most people who looked at her might have been—for she was decidedly a wholesom, whole-hearted, chirruping little woman as ever gladdened man's heart withal.

"Ruth, this friend is Eliza Harris; and this is the little boy I told thee off."

"I'm glad to see thee Eliza; very," said Ruth, shaking hands, as if Eliza were an old friend she had been long expecting; "and this is thy dear" the strong the same of a beautiful country—a land, the remaining heart with the shaking hands, as if Eliza were an old friend she had been long expecting; "and this is thy dear" the strong the strong the same of a beautiful country—a land, the remaining the heart of heart of the proper shows a pleasant.

She dereamed to her of rest—wreen shores, aleasant.

She dreamed of a beautiful country—a land, the large of the strong shores and same of the press.

taken her child and fled through the frosty starlight.

She dreamed of a beautiful country—a land,
it seemed to her, of rest—green shores, pleasant
islands, and beautifully glittering water, and there
in a house which kind voices told her was a home,
she saw her boy playing, a free and happy child.
She heard her husband's footsteps, she felt him
coming nearer, his arms were around her, his
tears falling on her face, and she woke! It was
no dream. The daylight had long faded, her
child lay calmly sleeping by her side, a candle
was barning dimly on the stand, and her husband
was sobbing by her pillow.

coffee, Rachel moved gently and quietly about, making biscuits, cutting up chicken, and diffusing a sort of sunny radiance over the whole proceeding generally. If there was any danger of friction or collision from the ill-regulated zeal of so many young operators, her gentle "come! come!" or "I wouldn't now," was quite sufficient to allay the difficulty. Bards have written of the cestus of Venus, that turned the heads of all the world in successive generations. We had rather, for our part, have the cestus of Rachel Halliday that year, heads from heing turned, and made every.

kept heads from being turned, and made every-thing go on harmoniously. We think it is more suited to our modern days, decidedly. suited to our modern days, decidedly.

While all other preparations were going on, Simeon the elder stood in his Ohio sleeves before a little looking-glass in the corner, engaged in the anti-patriarchal operation of shaving. Everything went on so sociably, so quietly, so harmoniously in the great kitchen, it seemed so pleasant to every one to do just what they were doing, there was such an atmosphere of mutual confidence and good fellowship everywhere!—even the knives and forks had a social clatter as they went on to the table; and -he chicken and ham had a on to the table; and he chicken and ham had a cheerful and joyous fizzle in the pan, as if they rather enjoyed being cooked than otherwise; and when George and Eliza and little Harry came out,

they met such a hearty, rejoicing welcome. No wonder it seemed to them like a dream. At last they were all seated at breakfast, while Mary stood at the stove baking griddle-cakes, which, as they gained the true exact golden-brown tint of perfection, were transferred quite handily to the table.

Rachel never looked so truly and benignly happy as at the head of her table. There was so much motherliness and full-heartedness even in the way she passed a plate of cakes or poured a cup of coffee, that it seemed to put a spirit into the food and drink she offered.

It was the first time that even George had sat

down on equal terms at any white man's table, and he sat down at first with some constraint and awkwardness, but they all exhaled and went off

awkwardness, but they all exhaled and went off like fog in the genial morning rays of this simple, overflowing kindness.

This, indeed, was a home—home—a word that George had never yet known a meaning for—and a belief in God and trust in his providence began to encircle his heart as with a golden cloud of protection and confidence; dark, misanthropic, pining, atheistic doubts, and fierce despair, melted away before the light of a living gospel, breathed in living faces, preached by a thousand unconscious acts of love and good will, which, like the cup of cold water given in the name of a disciple, shall cold water given in the name of a disciple, shall never lose their reward.

"Father, what if thee should get found out again?" said Simeon second as he buttered his

'I should pay my fine," said Simeon, quietly. "But what if they put thee in prison?"
"Couldn't thee and mother manage the farm?"

"Couldn't thee and mother manage the farm?"
said Simeon, smiling.
"Mother can do almost everything," said the
boy. "But isn't it a shame to make such laws?"
"Thee musn't speak evil of thy rulers, Simeon,"
said his father, gravely. "The Lord only gives
us our worldly goods that we may do justice and
mercy; if our rulers require a price of us for it,
we must deliver it un?"

he will grow older, by and by, and then he will be like his father."

"I hope, my good sir, that you are not exposed to any difficulty on our account," said George, anxiously.

"Fear nothing, George, for therefore are we sent into the world. If we would not meet trouble for a good cause, we were not worthy of our

"But for me," said George—"I could not bear "Fear not, then, friend George-it is not for

"Fear not, then, friend George—it is not for thee, but for God and man, we do it," said Simeon. "And now thou must lie by quietly this day, and to-night, at ten o'clock, Phineas Fletcher will car-ry thee onward to the next stand—thee and the rest of thy company. The pursuers are hard after thee—we must not delay."

"If that is the case, why wait till evening?"

aid George.

"Thou art safe here by daylight, for every one in the settlement is a Friend, and all are watching. It has been found safer to travel by night." TO BE CONTINUED.

MECHANISM. - NO. 13.

BY JOSIAH HOLBROOK.

MECHANISM. — NO. 13.

BY JOSIAH HOLBROOK.

Next to making surveyor's instruments by young hands would be excursions for using them. Such excursions would combine instruction, amusement, and health—in no way unfitted for girls, and for boys of the most substantial benefit, no matter what their future vocations. An acquaintance with setting the compast to ascertain the direction of a fence, road, stream of water, or other object, carrying the chain to determine the distance or length of a certain line, keeping a field-book, and sundry other operations in practical surveying, could be rendered familiar by a very few excursions, which would of course be entered into with great spirit by any company of boys or girls in the world.

With surveying instruments, hammers, chisels, and bags, for examining and collecting minerals, would come in play most opportunely. To these might be added pencils and paper for making sketches in different departments of natural history, of natural scenery, of buildings, public works, or any interesting object which might come under view. An afternoon's excursion for these several objects, all combined, would furnish ample profitable work for the next day; indeed, to fill up the leisure time for a week in preparation for nanother occasion of the same character.

Among the exercises on mechanism furnished by such operations would be penmanship, drawing, sketching routes, plans, and other designs for business purposes, both private and public, and almost innumerable kinds of work directly connected with farmers and mechanics, indeed everybold, whether in business or scientific pursuits, either of the lowest or highest of Boman undertakings. The farmer, by science thus reduced to practice, would use more skill and economy in dividing and fencing his field, in apportioning his grounds to their respective uses, in planning and constructing his buildings, could be their own-schitects; far more certain to avoid fraud, and to be furnished with such houses as they deaired and expected, than under

important elements of knowledge. Aids to science thus rendered would enable pupils, especially those going into the country, to procure valuable additions for their school cabinets. A large portion of such collections in some schools have been contributed by the pupils, especially on rensembling at the close of August holydys.

pupils, but even on one occasion, delivering a Fourth of July oration,) "that she was the handsomest woman that I ever set my eyes on, and I have seen a few in my day!"

"Handsome is that handsome does," muttered Dame Alleine, "and I guess there are other folks

For the National Era.

FINIS. BY CAROLINE CHESEERO'. weet sounds of Sabbath bells float o'er the sea-A boat moves fleetly on towards the West-

A voyager drops his oar, lies wearily, Looks heavenward from the deep, and sighs for "rest;" The golden shadows from the shore lie broad Upon the waves, on him, and lo! his brow Illumines with the splendor of a god— Entranced and glorified he lieth now. The radiance spreading o'er that silent sea

Droops from the crystal throne of Paradise! Now, unimpeded through the veil looks he, As youth alone can look on summer skies; ore-hearted, trustful in sweet dreams of bliss,
From hope's proud dreamings drawn by love's warm ki DEATH'S wondrous kies of love this voyager lifts From out his calm and peaceful reverie! It is the Breath of Life the dreamer drifts

Upon the radiant shore of that wide sea! His toils, his strivings, they are ending all— Commission'd angels beekon him to land-And there, beyond all reach of human call, There, welcomed, glorified, behold him stand! Soft float those Sabbath bells across the main, But a "new" Sabbath "sorg" is on his tongue, A sun has risen which shall not wax nor wane, Immortal youth crowns him who " died so young.

Time hath for him no more sad hours and days,

Shall we lament his swift withdrawal from our ways Will ye who sail upon this Sea of Life, Who watch, far off, life's glorious sunset glow, Behold one rescued from the ocean strife, And breathe repining lamentation? No! We bless the daring seaman in our pride,
We watch the race with eager, mortal eyes,

We shout to see majestic vessels glide
Across the waters with their precious prize: But, could our voices reach that distant shore. We would not say "come back!" Nay, let his bark Float on and on, and he return no more From out God's sunlight to this rough and dark . . . Oh, solemn Sabbath bells, chime soft and low,

But tell no funeral tale, he was content to go Canandaigua, 1851.

> GERVAISE WYLVERTON. A SKETCH.

CHAPTER I. It was a grand funeral. Quite a different affair from the humble, mournful processions that, at long intervals, wind through the village streets, when friend or neighbor lily-like maiden or budding childhood is consigned to the bosom of our mother earth. Yes, it was grand, that car-like hearse, with its heavy funeral trappings—the long cortege of carriages that followed, the white foam flecking the breasts of the restive horses, and the heavily plated harnesses, gleaming and glittering seems."

"Aye, a wounded bird always flutters," remarked Dame Alleine, as she adjusted her shawl, and looked after the retreating form of her gossip. It was always a sore spot with the Wylvertons—Rose Golding's marriage. All but Gervaise, whom one could never get to say a word about it, any way—and, for that matter, little about anything ele. He was always mighty sparing of words."

"No gift that way—no gift, Widow Alleine," began the old singing-master, proffering his soundheavily plated harnesses, gleaming and glittering through the clouds of dust which, seen through the westering beams of an August sun, might be

which such a scene ever created in the mind of "Man that is born of woman," that indicated, that, for them, this lesson of mortality had lost much of its usual impressiveness. True, they knew little of the tenant of that splendid coffin. knew little of the tenant of that splendid comn.
That Rosamond Dalrymple—born Rosamond Golding—had, during the short illness that preceded her death, made it her request to brought back to her native village, and laid by the side of her parents, was well known to them all, and, some there, even, who had heard from their mothers and grandmothers, descriptions of her girlish beauty, and her marriage with rich her girlish beauty, and her marriage with rich Mr. Dalrymple, (they never forgot to mention that he was a weakly sort of body, with some disease in his eyes,) together with such accounts of his wealth and the magnificence of her establishment, as had been brought back, from time to time, by such adventurous spirits as had visited the city where she lived; reports truly marvellous in themselves, and which lost nothing from the circumstance that in the course of years they became strangely mingled up with the memorie of old fairy tales—the splendor of "Cinderella" and "Beauty and the Beast"—but, personally,

she was a stranger to them. Yet, we mistake; there were a few of then some two or three old gray-bearded, bald-headed men, and as many coifed and kerchiefed dames who remembered her well as pretty Rose Gold ing, the only child of the Doctor's widow. These hobbled eagerly forward, to catch a glimpse of her face ere the coffin was lowered into the grave and it was curious to mark with what disappoint ed looks they turned away. Old and wrinkled as they knew themselves to be, they had kept the image of their friend, just as she was when she left the village a bride, and they could not realize the change that met them. That might be Rosa mond Dalrymple; indeed, the massive plate on the coffin assured them of the fact, but it was not their Rosamond Golding. So they turned away, and following in the shade of the cloud of crape and bombazine that was hastily retreating toward the carriages, they began to interchange their opinions in low suppressed tenes. At the gate they made a pause, to watch the vehicles as they dashed down the street as if their occupants were eager to overtake the time of which Death had so imperiously robbed them, while a group of oiterers gathered around them, eager to catch all that might drop from their lips concerning her whose last obsequies had been attended with so

much ceremony. "It is queer enough," began old Jasper Wetheral, deliberately brushing the dust from the deep cuff of his Sunday coat, "that she, who never set foot in our village after she left it, nigh on to fifty years ago, should have wanted to be brought back here to be buried."

"Yes, yes," gasped old widow Alleine, recovering from a fit of coughing, for the dust from the retreating carriages had well nigh choked her, "and her husband, (he like to have outlived her after all, they tell me,) lying under such a grand marble monnyment in St. Paul's church yard, though, what St. Paul, who was buried away off yonder, more than a thousand years ago, has to do with it, is more than I know. Queer enough, as you say, neighbor Wetheral," she added, after pausing to take breath, "though if all stories are true, she didn't care about getting very near to him when he was alive."

"And who would think of being buried under a pile of marble, when they could have the daises growing over them?" broke in the old super-"Yes, yes," gasped old widow Alleine, recover

sies growing over them?" broke in the old superannuated singing-master, Gideon Dimsdale, in a voice as shrill as his own pitch-pipe. "Rose used as aids.

Experiments.—For several years past the amusements of August holydays have been greatly enriched by "scientific excursions." Those now at hand may doubtless by such occasions be richer than any which have preceded them. Nearly every boy and girl in Washington, New York, and many other places, is so familiar with the minerals composing the elements of mountains, rooks, and soils, with many admired for their beauty, as readily to form collections to take or send to their friends less acquainted with these Golding had too much sense for that. She was always a sensible girl, aye, and a pretty one, too.

ever breathed the breath of life. If that was the case, do you suppose he would sit up there," and she nodded her head energetically in a certain direction, "plying his chisel as if nothing at all had happened, and she being buried? No, no, Gervaise's heart is hard and whole as one of his own blocks of marble before his saw has touched it. It is little he cared for Rose Golding.

touched it. It is little he cared for Rose Golding:

"And yet the Goldings come of as good stock as any in the place," returned old Widow Alleine; "but you were a Wylverton, Mrs. Clemmings, and, of course, will stand up for the breed. I remember well—'twas the whole town talk—Rose's giving him the mitten for her rich city spark. It must have been rather mortifying—it always is," pursued the old dame, whose caustic temper seldom let her pass over a sensitive spot in

began the old singing-master, proffering his snuff-box with a self-satisfied simper, to one and another of the group. "They may talk as they will of their college learning, their rhetoric and logic, and what not, but I contend that speech is

upon their heads; the trampled grass in the grave-yard began to lift itself up again; the little birds returned to their perches on the top of the old tombstones, pecking fearlessly at the hard seed pods of the roses which some sorrowing heart had planted on the grave beneath, thus drawing life from death; while the long, deep shadows of the Lombardy poplars that, sentinel-like, guarded the western barrier of the graveyard, crept slowly forward toward that new-made grave, as if eager to hide in their embrace the last earthly trace of her over whose memory the colder, darker shad-

ows of oblivion were so soon to fall.

pupils, but even on one occasion, delivering a propriate of July oracion, "that she was the hands as protted of July oracion," that she was the hands somest woman that I ever see my eyes on, and I have seen a few in my day!"

"Handsome is that handsome does," muttered to be made and the control of the world think so too. There is Gervaise Wylverton—you all remember how she served him."

"Ah, yes! Gervaise was her sweetheart for many a long year," replied Master Dimedale, "and every-body thought it would be a match, until rich John Dalrymple's horse stumbled right before Wildow Golding's door, as he was riding through the village, and not only broke his leg, but poor Gervaise Wylverton-knert. Killed two briefs with one stone, you know," and the simple, good natured master of the gamut marked his appreciation of his own wit with his usual chocals, which was suddenly changed into a coakling kind of cough at the thought of both one of the place is which he sat odd, and the conscloumes that the old ministers stood but a few praces distant.

"Broke his heart, indeed?" was the spirated as the thought of place is which he sat odd, and the conscloumes that the old ministers stood but a few praces distant.

"Broke his heart, indeed?" was the spirate of easily broken, I can tell you, and for such a tree heart of the case of baking; "a Wylverton's heart is not one saily broken, I can tell you, and for such as no coakly poten, I can tell you, and for such as no coakly poten, I can tell you, and for such as no coakly poten, I can tell you, and for such as no coakly poten, I can tell you, and for such as no coakly poten, I can tell you, and for such as no coakly poten, I can tell you, and for such as no coakly poten, I can tell you, and for such as no coakly poten, I can tell you, and for such as no coakly poten, I can tell you, and for such as no coakly poten, I can tell you, and for such as no coakly poten, I can tell you, and for such as no coakly poten, I can tell you, and for such as no coakly poten, I can tell you have

alone.

Slowly, but not less surely, the years, and an occasional glance in his mother's little mirror, told him that he was getting old and gray. But it did not tell him that the village gossips said so also—that they spake of him as old Gervaise Wylverton, and wondered what he meant by living so all alone by himself—that it didn't seem right—that he ought to get married, and have somebody to look after him in his old age—that he hadn't made half so smart a man as they thought he would, &c., &c. mings, and, of course, will stand up for the breed. I remember well—'twas the whole town talk—Rose's giving him the mitten for her rich city spark. It must have been rather mortifying—it talways is," pursued the old dame, whose caustic temper seldom let her pass over a sensitive spot in friend or foe, without a touch, "to have everybody a talking about you. But then, they all said Gervaise was quite good enough for her."

"Good enough!" and the wide fall of black lace on the edge of Mrs. Clemmings's close, black satin bonnet was instinct with old family pride, as she drew herself up, and said sharply, as she So they left him alone, and for some time both

satin bonnet was instinct with old family pride, as she drew herself up, and said sharply, as she turned away—"Well, think as you please, neighbors, but grand as she pretended to be, Rose Golding was glad enough to lay her bones here, it seems."

"Aye, a wounded bird always flutters," remarked Dame Alleine, as she adjusted her shawl, leaned against the front of the shop, half buried with multiple and burdent states that he described the states are shared so that the foot of the shop, half buried with multiple and burdent states that he described to the shop half buried with multiple and burdent states and sainst the front of the shop, half buried with multiple and burdent states and sainst the foot of the shop, half buried with multiple and burdent states and sainst the front of the shop, half buried with multiple and burdent states are states as a second state of the shop and second states are states as a second state of the shop half buried with multiple and burdent states are states as a second state of the shop half buried with multiple and burdent states are states as a second state of the shop half buried with multiple and burdent states are states as a second state of the shop half buried with multiple as a second state of the shop half burdent states are states as a second state of the shop half burdent states are states as a second state of the shop half burdent states are states as a second states are states as a with mullens and burdock—stones that had stood there for years, for Gervaise's father had followed the same occupation, and promptly supplied the hearthstone for the bride or the headstone for the tomb, as occasion required. Some of them were gravestones which had never been put to their legitimate use, owing, perhaps, to some flaw in them, or some difference between the workmen and those who ordered them—for people can differ about gravestones—and among them there was one old and moss-grown, for which Gervaise seemed to extesting cort of experience is been also as the cort of experience in the cort of experience. will be here to night, said Simeon. The water of a healthful downy softness, suggestive of a ripe has parted smoothly back from a high placid forehead on which time had written no inscription, except place on earth, good will to men—and beneath shoon a large pair of clear, honest, loving brown and two men and press you now large pair of clear, honest, loving brown and two men and press you now and two men; and one shoot which time had written no inscription, except place on earth, good will to men—and beneath shoon a large pair of clear, honest, loving brown and two men; and one shoot which time had written no inscription, except the place of marking, and the water of the place of marking, and the place of marking and the place of marki sympathy with this, her first great sorrow, which would run through her life like an invisible thread, drawing her thoughts upward from earth, that led him to touch and retouch again the half-defaced letters on that old slab; or it might

have been a desire to keep fair and fresh the re-cord of one whom love and faith the grave had

CHAPTER-III. On the morning of the day succeeding the funeral, a short, round-shouldered, somewhat plethoric man, was to be seen making his way along the village street that led towards Gervaise Wylvervillage street that led towards Gervaise Wylverton's dwelling. Notwithstanding that the morning was so close and sultry that even the gossamer-veiled seeds of the milkweed hung idly on the edges of their receptacles, waiting in vain for a breeze to waft them on their way, this gentleman, Gilbert Copperthwaite, Esq., one of the recently-elected town officers, had donned his official costume, namely: a thick broadcloth coat, somewhat worn on the seams, and somewhat tight in the arm holes, and a high bell-crowned beaver hat, which, as he raised it occasionally, to draw from its roomy upper regions a red silk pocketfrom its roomy upper regions a red silk pocket-handkerchief, diamonded all over with little white

the sem holes, and a high bull-crowned bewere, and commonly the college of white the content of the content of the collision.

**Collision of white the collision of the collisi

verton's shop and ask questions, and give him the benefit of their taste in the selection of an epitaph and ornamental design suitable for the monu-ment of so distinguished a lady. The old man's hands were palsied while these were by; and he listened to all their remarks and suggestions with such a weary, abstracted air, that they felt slighted, and turned away indignantly, saying that "This new job had sent a wool-gathering what few wits old Gervaise Wylverton had left."

he and his work were forgotten in the excitement occasioned by the arrival of a menagerie in the town. The little children played about his door town. The little children played about his door as usual, but it might have been observed that they seldom went into the shop as before. Perhaps their perceptions were truer than their parents, and they felt that the gentle old man would be alone. At any rate, they contented themselves with now and then a peep through the open doorway at the grand lady's gravestone, until one day they found the door shut and bolted, though it was high noon. They gave many wise guesses among themselves as to where the old man was agone, as they pursued their sports; at length a pale-faced, hollow-eyed, silent-sort of a lad suddenly looked up from the miniature tombstone that he was planting in the sand, and after listening intently for the sound of their old friend's chisel, dropped a word or two that drove the blood from their cheeks, and sent them scampering down the hill, with startled eyes and flying looks, towards the farm-house which stood below. "What if somebody has murdered old Mr. Gervaise to get that beautiful piece of marble, and he lies within there all stiff and bloody," the raven-voiced boy had suggested, and it was enough: by the time they tumbled into Widow Thriftycroft's door, the idle suggestion had amounted to a certainty in their minds. The widow's shrill voice soon spread the news, and a group of men and women any one of whom might tating, indecisive air, as if each one were waiting for the other to speak first, when old Deacon Wellwood came up, and, taking up one of Gervaise's own sledge-hammers, with one blow loosened the slight fastenings of the door. And there knelt Gervaise Wylverton, his head resting upon that broad slab of marble, while his long, gray locks fell in ripoles over its edge.

fell in ripples over its edge. "Umph! its a pretty time of day for a man to be asleep!" and "I wonder what business he has to be frightening us all out of our skins!" and such like expressions greeted this sight, but they suddenly gave place to a breathless silence, when Deacon Wellwood, after laying his hand on the old man's brow, withdrew it with such a shudder, for they have were hefere he specke that Germiles. for they knew, even before he spoke, that Gervaise Wylverton was dead.

"Has he finished it? What has he put on it?" was eagerly asked, (for curiosity was still alive,) after a few kind hands had removed the old man from his strange resting place; and the crowd rushed forward to see in what manner he had completed this, his last labor on earth.

"Yes, yes," returned old Widow Alleine, who had pressed forward in advance of all the rest; "but what upon earth could the man be thinking of!" she continued, adjusting her glasses to take a second view. "Look here, neighbors!" They did look, and all that met their eager eyes

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THE NATIONAL ERA.

WASHINGTON, SEPTEMBER 4, 1851.

UNCLE TOM'S CABIN.-We receive letters by every mail, inquiring whether "Uncle Tom's Cabin" is estimated at forty years. Hence the necessity will be published in book form after its completion in the Era. Mrs. Stowe, having taken out a amount annually to about 30,000. Were Cuba copyright, of course intends to publish it in a annexed, the foreign slave trade would be to a separate form. When it will be so published, and great extent prohibited, and the planters would what will be the price of it, we do not know. A note from the author touching these points might vation and increase of their slaves; so that the

THE CORRESPONDENCE in relation to Kosciusko's Heirs, concluded this week, places the Russian Minister in rather an awkward position. We think he could employ his time to better purpose than in bringing slanderous accusations against LIBERATION OF SLAVES IN NEW GRENADA .- OF

New Grenada for the abolition of slavery, translated for the columns of the Era. staples of slave labor, or draining the States of "ILL-STARRED."-This story will be continue

in our next.

SPECULATIONS ABOUT CUBA.

"Once establish her independence, and who can for a moment doubt but she would immediately ask admission into our Union; and that the South, in utter recklessness of the very serious injury they would suffer from such a Union, would insist

upon her wishes being gratified?

"Can it be necessary to point out the evils which would follow from such a state of affairs? Is there any man so ignorant as not to know that the question of admitting Cuba into the American Union would shake that Union to its foundation, and in all human probability destroy it forever The great majority of the North would, we fear ion under any circu whatever, while nineteen-twentieths of them would never agree to the admission of new foreign slave territory with political power attaching to the slave property thus coming into the Union. And in this latter class we shall be found. To And in this latter class we shall be round. To the admission of Cuba with its slave population we should not make the slightest objection, but, on the contrary, should very decidedly approve of it if the South asked it; while, in justice to the great interests of the South, we should oppose uch annexation of slave territory if our Southers States, true to themselves, were to oppose it. It would, in our judgment, be a question of such vital importance to the prosperity of the Southers States, that their wishes in regard to its annexa tion would definitely control our action. But, mark, we speak solely of the admission of Cuba as mark, we speak solely of the admission of Cuba as a State, with slave property, to be treated and regarded precisely like all other property. But propose to admit foreign slave territory into this Union, with political power attaching to, and growing out of, the property in slaves, and we should oppose it as long as we have a voice or pen to protest against it.

regaining a political ascendency in the Govern-ment of the Union, through the admission of Cuba, is an idle vision, which does not merit a serious argument by way of refutation. The true quesargument by way of resutation. The true ques-tion with the South should be. How will it affect our interests? Our answer to this is, that would ruin every sugar planter at the South is two years, and prevent the planting of any more cane there forever, because the culture of sugar in cent and a half per pound, or thirty per cent. protection against Cuba sugar!
"Then, again, it would create a demand for half

a million of negroes for transmission to Cuba; and this demand would increase the price of negroes, and, consequently, increase the cost of cultivating rice, cotton, and tobacco, while all these article would be grown in Cuba, and come into the Northern States duty free!

"The North, we repeat, would greatly benefit by the annexation of Cuba, and we should promptit if desired by the South; but to the South her admission into the Union would be ruinous"-N. Y. Courier and Enquirer.

Southern politicians will not be deterred, by articles of this kind, from prosecuting their schemes of Slavery Extension. They know that the New York Courier and Enquirer, with Northern politicians generally, once talked as violently in favor of the Wilmot Proviso, and were ready to swear that no Territory should be admitted into the Union, and be exempt from this saving clause. They know, too, that these same men were at last intimidated, and not only driven from the ground of the Proviso, but compelled to vote that thereafter, States should be admitted into the Union without any regard to the fact whether Slaveholding or not. It is the conduct of Mr. Webster and his timid associates, together with the acts of the last Congress, which have emboldened the Propagandists to attempt the acquisition of Cuba-Had the North stood its ground, we should have heard nothing of the annexation of Cuba. The North has not yet felt a tithe of the long train of evils that had its origin in the weakness and

treachery of its public men on that occasion. Should Cuba obtain its independence, doubtless it would apply for admission into the Union, and the "question would shake the Union to its foundation," but not destroy it, as the New York paper predicts. The Union will bend to almost any burden before it will break. The discussion of the subject of Slavery in all its relations, would be renewed, and the institutions of our Southern States would again have to run the gauntlet; but, recollect, the ground on which the great majority of Northern politicians rested their opposition to the extension of Slavery into California and New Mexico. The soil was already free-let it remain so. Texas was a Slaveholding State, and she had been admitted as such. California was a free State-let her be admitted as such. This was the only true compromise, it was said. Let Territory remain in the Union as it was while out of the Union. With what overwhelming force the admissions of those politicians could be turned hordes of men, ighting for their personal free against them, should the question of Cuban annexation be sprung upon them! We warned them. officers, trained in camps, and sustained by the during the agitation of the Territorial Question that they were putting weapons into the hands of the Slavery men to be used against them at a

The New York paper would not oppose the admission of Cuba as a State, on the ground of its Slavery; it has no objections at all to that system; nay, it would support its admission should the South demand it, provided its "slave property" were treated as other property, and not as source of political power. Wonderful sagacity! in its dominions? And so the Courier and Enquirer thinks it possible to introduce a new Slave State into the Union and deny it, at the same time, the privileges secured by the Constitution to all the other States! In other words, that under a Constitution which regards all the States as equal, one State, by an could stand a day, should it deliberately venture arbitrary act of Congress, could be degraded and upon it. But should this peril be avoided, is it

ratio of representation necessarily will apply to her as applies to all the States. She cannot be-some a member of the Union without increasing part of the West Indies in which it had been

one imagine that the South The argument of the Courier and Enquirer, founded upon the supposed injury to be sustained by the sugar planters of Louistana. is a feeble one. They constitute a very small class, with little political influence. The interests of some eight or nine thousand planters would act the curse of Slavery-re-enact it, too, in be as the dust in the balance compared with the a country not belonging to them, owing them interest of the South generally. And it is doubtful whether even they would be seriously damaged. of a Power, to which it was bound in a covenar Their profits would probably be cut down to a of peace, and which had given it not the slightest reasonable level; and if they were not satisfied, they could transfer their capital to cotton growing. The South generally would understand that by the annexation of Cuba, the cause of Free Trade would be rendered triumphant. Louisiana, no longer controlled by the sugar monopoly, would turn against Protection, and Cuba, as a matter of course, would demand unrestricted trade with the markets of all nations.

The Courier and Enquirer seems also to exaggerate the effect of sanexation in another way. It would create, it says, "a demand for half a million of negroes for transmission to Cuba," and in that way increase the cost of growing rice, tobacco, and cotton. The slaves in Cuba are treated worse than beasts, as it is found cheaper to import than to breed them. The result is, that there is a vast prependerance of male slaves, and protracted and extausting is the labor required of them, that the average limit of life among them of large slave importation, which is supposed to be led by self interest to provide for the preserdemand for labor, though still great, would not be so urgent as it is now. Twenty thousand slaves a year would be probably as many as would be imported from the United States; but the annual slave increase in this country is more than sixty thousand, and several of the States which have been in the habit of importing from Virginia, Kentucky, Maryland, &c, being now amply supplied, are meditating the prohibition of the trade It is easy to see that the demand for slaves in our fourth page may be found the recent law of Cuba would therefore quicken the slave trade, and raise the value of slaves, without increasing to an injurious degree the cost of growing the

> their slaves. The Charleston Mercury scouts the notion that the annexation of Cuba would diminish the slave population of the South:

"The increase of slaves in the United State during the last ten years has been very nearly 600,000, or at the rate of nearly 60,000 a year, and we could accordingly bear the removal of that number annually without diminishing the population at home. No such denand will or can be made upon the South, and they can populate half a dozen Cubas in the next thirty years without feeling it, except in the sustained of slave property.

Let us not be deceived. If we annex Cuba, we augment indefinitely the political power of Slavery, and diminish the force of causes that are now operating for the overthrow of the system in the Northern slave States.

A GLIMPSE AT THE FUTURE.

The Southern Press, a few days sirce, intimated that, should the struggle in Cuba go on till the Captain General, in accordance with his instructions, (if such instructions there be.) should emancipate and arm the slaves, it would then be proper for our Government to interfere and take ossession of the island. We are assured that the Spanish Government has given such instructions, thereby making provision for a very potent

to protest against it.

* * * * * "The idea, then, of the South cured to France. In an evil hour she sought to reëstablish slavery, and it was this insane policy which brought upon St. Domingo all her woes The blacks, as might have been expected, resisted, and the country was desolated with civil war-

The People of this country sympathized with the planters, but the fell spirit of Slavery Propagandism did not then prevail; and besides, had they been so inclined, they were not strong enough to interfere by force. What they would now do in a similar case, remains to be seen.

Slavery at that time existed in the neighboring colonies of England, so that, had she not been employed elsewhere, she would have felt no disposition to aid the blacks in their struggle. In a similar case now, as her colonies are free, she would feel very differently disposed.

Whenever the Spanish authorities shall find themselves unable to withstand revolutionary movements, by ordinary means, the alternative will then be distinctly presented to them-total loss of the colony, or continued possession by the emancipation of the slaves. The idea of resubjugation of course could never be entertained. The fatal blunder of the French in St. Domingo, the influence of England, the condition of the rest of the West Indies, in which Slavery has been abolished by the English and French Governments, and the conviction that the re-institutlon of the system, if possible, would involve the restoration of the revolutionists to power, and again jeopard Spanish rule, would deter them from any such dangerous experiment. In the relation of colonists, the fidelity of emancipated slaves could be depended upon, for gratitude and interest would unite to bind them to the parent

Government. Let us suppose, then, that the Liberators in Cuba should succeed in carrying revolution so far, that the Government should find itself obliged to emencipate the slaves, numbering a half million. With the free blacks, they would outnumber the whites some two hundred thousand. The war would at once be resolved into a struggle between Slavery and Freedom. The Liberators would stand before the world as the Enslavers. Insead of fighting for Cuban Liberty, they would be fighting for Cuban Slavery. Their success would involve the reinstitution of Human Bondage, the success of the Government, the establishment of Human Liberty. Where then would be found our American sympathizers? Fighting to reenslave their fellow men! From such a contest, all those who hated Oppression with sincerity, would be obliged to withdraw. They would rejoice to rescue one race from Spanish Despotism, but could never consent to replunge another race into the deeper and darker despotism of Negro Slavery. Doubtless, many, with sensibilities blunted to the wrongs of this system, might still continue in the field, but what could they accomplish against dom, on ground familiar to them, under veterar

resources of an ample treasury? But the Government, the Southern Press says, should then interfere. And is it to be expected that a Government, representing a Republic, three-fourths of whose citizens are hostile to Slavery, would undertake, in violation of its fundamental principles, of the public opinion of the world, and of the faith of Treaties, to make war against a friendly Power, for the purpose of reëstablishing the Slavery it had abolished with-

Suppose that it even had the disposition to embark in an enterprise so monstrous, motives of policy would restrain it. It never could command the full strength of the country for such an undertaking. We doubt whether the Union upon it. But should this peril be avoided, is it possible that England, Spain's ally, the polioy of whose Government is decidedly anti-slavery, whose people would be inflamed beyond measure by the attempt to force Slavery into any tical power of Slavery to the extent of abolished, and who would foresee that the inter-ators and ten Representatives, or twelve forence of our Government, if effectual for its re-institution, would at the same time involve the

possible that England, under such circumstances, could avoid being drawn into a war with the United States? What a spectacle then would be presented to the world! England, a monarchy; resisting by force of arms, the attempt of the United States, the Model Republic, to re-enno allegiance, but the possession and dependency

American Power can defend itself against world in arms. In any righteous enterprise, we believe it unconquerable; but in such an enterprise as that, carried on against such odds, ignominious defeat would be the inevitable result. With the loss of its good name and the sympathy of mankind, the prestige of success would departand, in the hour of its darkness, a fire-side foe might be emboldened to defy its vengeance.

Considerations of this kind would restrain our Government from the policy suggested by the Southern Press. Sonthern institutions are not to be secured by a criminal crusade in behalf of Slavery in other lands—by plunging the Federal Government in a servile war with the subjects of a Foreign Power. Could Cuba be annexed peaceably, without domestic violence or foreign war. the South would gain vast political power; but such annexation is out of the question. The attempt, if persisted in and carried to a point danous to Spanish ascendency, will inevitably lead to a servile war in Cuba, and the ultimate enfranchisement of its black population. Such a country in a way which no humane man can contemplate without a shudder.

WORTH CONSIDERING.

The people of Indiana, at their late election have by a special vote ratified the following, and made it a part and parcel of their new Constitu-

"Sec. 1. No negro or mulatto shall come into or settle in this State after the adoption of this

Constitution.

"SEC. 2. All contracts made with any negro or mulatto coming into this State contrary to the foregoing section shall be void; and all persons who shall employ, or otherwise encourage such negro or mulatto to remain in the State, shall be fined in any sum of not less than ten dollars nor

more than five hundred dollars.

"Sec. 3. All fines which may be collected for a violation of the provisions of this article, or any law which may hereafter be passed for the purpose of carrying the same into execution, shall be set apart and appropriated for the colonization of such negroes and mulattoes, and their descendants, as may be in the State at the adoption of this Constitution and may be willing to accommod this Constitution, and may be willing to emigrate "SEC. 4. The General Assembly shall pass laws to carry out the provisions of this article."
Our readers need rot be told that we abhor and oppose all such enactments as tyrannical, unjust, and in palpable violation of the fundamental basis of our Declaration of Independence. Had r lot been cast in Indiana, we should have giv en this restriction all the resistance in our pow

But the fact of its passage is none the less satt because we don't like it. The immense majority forbids the presumption that any resistance could have been effected. And, although there are said to be peculiar reasons for the mag-nitude of this vote in Indiana, we cannot doubt that the same proposition, in like manner sub-mitted to a direct and naked popular vote, would prevail in nearly every free State of the Union. If, then, it be the fact that a great mejority of the white freemen of this country regard the mingling of whites and blacks in the same commingling of whites and blacks in the same com-munity as pernicious and to be obviated, what is the duty of the friends of equal rights? What is the true interest of the colored race? It may be easy to show that the colonization of the blacks is despotic and unjust; but what good comes of that? It is easy for the blacks to say, "We won't be colonized—we won't go to Africa, nor anywhere else, but will remain where we were horn and die here? But won't is a weak word born, and die here." But won't is a weak word when used by the few, the poor, the feeble, to in-dicate their resistance to the determined will of the many, the wealthy, the powerful.—New York

It would have been more in accordance with to make this inhuman act of the People ndiana the ground of an appeal for justice to the colored people in other sections, rather of an arument for their expulsion from the country. If ne act of injustice is to be used as a plea for the commission of another, we may as well abandon all hope of redressing the wrongs inflicted upon the weak.

The provision of the Indiana Constitution, reerred to, declares that no black or mulatto shall ome into the State to settle there; but no penaly is affixed for its violation. A free colored man nay settle there to-day, and the Constitution nakes no provision for removing him or punishing him. But his exclusion is aimed at indirect-Contracts with him are to be regarded as id, and no citizen can give him employment or ncourage him to remain in the State, without ncurring a fine of not less than ten or more than ve hundred dollars. The exclusion is not, then, absolute. A color

d man may buy a portion of the public lands in ndiana, or rent a portion from a non-resident, ecome a cultivator, and support himself, and these provisions of the new Constitution will not

True, the General Assembly is to pass laws to out attempt his exclusion, by penalties visited apon those who employ him.

The Tribune says that similar provisions, "in ike manner submitted to a direct and naked popular vote, would prevail in nearly every free State in the Union." On what does the Tribune rest this opinion? The legislation of the New England States in relation to colored people has ertainly been meliorated within the last few years, and public opinion in New York is not as unjust to this class of population as it was ten years ago. Last winter the laws of Ohio respecting colored people, some of them almost precisely similar to these provisions of the Constituion of Indiana, were repealed at one act; and in the new Constitution, although the Convention ontained several active negro-haters, no attempt to renew these disqualifications, or to deprive the olored people of any right except that of suffrage,

If we except Iowa, Illinois, Indiana, and Michigan, States which, though advancing, are still behind the other free States in general intelligence and civilization, we do not believe there is single free State in which these provisions of the Indiana Constitution, if submitted to a popular vote, would be adopted.

The action of the People of Indiana, discreditable as it is, does not make the case of the colored people desperate. That State will find not more than two or three imitators. Besides, such enactments in the long run will prove to be a dead etter. The laws of Ohio, prohibiting the settlement of colored people in that State, and imposing enormous fines on citizens employing them, were on the statute book from 1804 to 1850-but they could never be generally enforced. Colored people settled in the State - white people employed them-and only in certain loc certain times, when some miscreant wished to wreak his spite upon a neighbor, was any serious attempt made to execute them.

We are among those who would encourage the pirit of enterprise and colonization among free colored people. We should like to see them adventuring into unknown regions, like the whites, and colonizing any country, freely, of their own accord, by their own means, where there was a prospect of bettering their condition. But, we do not forget that they are Americans, born on our soil, and entitled to homes here, equally with purselves-and whenever any attempt is made to expel them from our borders, we tell them that the very best answer they can give is " we won't go, under compulsion." That little word, "mon't" s sometimes the only refuge that is left to the poor and weak against the strong and wealthy. Let the Tribune, if it choose, do all it can to per Should the question of annexation fairly be annexation of the island to this country—is it suade colored people to colonize Jamaica, or Mex-

sisted; not one word would we utter to encour- will be made hereafter to put it in executio age in them the belief that their iniquity can should the present attempts on Cuba fail.

Since the foregoing was written, we have received a number of the Tribune, in which the editor ascribes the repeal of the Black Laws of Ohio to the accident of the Free Soil party holding the balance of power. It may be that the fear or favor of the Free Soil party was the immediate agent in this repeal, but had not public sentiment on this subject undergone a great change, the Democratic party would never have ventured upon such a policy. And the result showed that it had not miscalculated. Here and there, in some benighted region, dissatisfaction was expressed, but the repeal was clearly sustained by the people generally. And no one who has watched the growth of the anti-slavery cause in Ohio, as we have from the year 1835, and the steady melioration of public sentiment among its

people, will be surprised at this result. We trust that the Tribune will yet take a more ncouraging view of the condition of the free colored people. They have seen darker days than this. There was a time when almost every heart seemed steeled against them, and universal proscription threatened to overwhelm them. It is not so now. Indiana and Illinois may deal with them cruelly, but in a majority of the other result might react upon the institutions of this free States there is a prevailing disposition to encourage their efforts at self-improvement.

SEVENTH CENSUS TABLES.

NEW!								
Dwelling-houses				-	-	-	-	57,339
Families	-			-		-		62,287
White males -	-				155	.90	2	
White females -				-	161	48	7	
				-	_	-	-	317,389
Colored males				-		24	3	
Colored females -				-	-	23	2	
						_	-	475
Total population -			-		-	-		317 864
Deaths during the	ye	T.	-	•	-	-		1,000
Farms in cultivati	ion		-			-		20,229
Manufacturing es cing \$500 and u	etab pws	rd	3 81	anı	s pr	rod	u-	3,301
Dwelling-houses						_		96 749
Families in the St	ate	ше.	-	-	-			100.890
White males -	-		_		312	98	86	200,000
White females -	112		-		279	09	1	
AA HIEG LOHIBIOD	-			_	~ 10	,00	_	592,077
Free colored male								
Free colored fema	les	4		_	- 1	20	16	
					-	,	_	2,544
Total population	-			00	-	-	-	594,621
Deaths during the								
Farms in cultivati	ion	-	_	_				54,458
Manufacturing es	tah	lish	me	mt	a pr	odi	11-	
cing \$500 and u	DW	ard	4 8	nn	nall	V	-	3,030
Slaves								87,422
Federal represent	ativ	e r	on	nla	tion	1		647,074
On comparing Ma	ino	N	OW	H	am	nak		
On comparing was	arm c	, 1	CM		am	har		, many

land and Missouri, in relation to the proportion of persons to one house, and of deaths to the whole population, we find the following result:

			ersons to	Deaths to population.
Maine -	-	-	6	1 to 771/4
New Hampshi	re -	-	51/2	1 to 741/2
Maryland -		-	7	1 to 6014
Missouri -		-	7	1 to 56
From this it	appea	ers th	at the	population in
Maine and New ed with house rec				
less, than in the	States	of M	aryland	and Missouri
	_	-	nationals .	

HAYTI AND CUBA. We have often said that the schemes of the Savery-Extensionists comprehended Hayti as well as Cuba. The following extract of an article which lately sppeared in La Verdad, the New

York organ of the Cuban Patriots and Sympathizers, records one of their modes of operation : "The recent arrivals from Dominica and Hayti. show that his imperial majesty, Faustain I, at the head of his ragged myrmidons, is about ns of that por one hundred and fifty thousand souls, (a pertion of whom being negroes, cannot be depended on, trembled at the idea, as well they may, and appea oudly to the United States for aid. There is no doubt that they will get it, for common humanity entitles them to protection, and there is nothing to prevent our people from assisting them to avert re, either in written treaty or in

he great code of the law of nations. The Gov ernment of the United States never having recognised that of Faustain, or any of the negro Em-perors or Presidents, his Government is in theory us, what it is in fact, a non-entity. We are a free to act against him as a private vessel would who sought to murder persons who had fallen into his hands. There is not the slightest doubt either, but that a body of fifteen hundred men, well armed and provided, would annihilate the lemen did the army of Santa Anna at San Jacinto. Such a victory would win fame and fortune for all interested in it, and would have more important results than anything that has happened on this side of the Atlantic for many a day. We will explain our position more fully:

"In the first place, it would satisfy the Cubans

that the recent action of the Government of the United States does not accord with the wishes of the people, and that an irrepealable law — a treaty—alone restrains their philanthropy. Cuba is but eight hours sail from Hayti, and were the carry into effect "these provisions," but it will hardly go beyond the Constitution itself. Its laws will not directly exclude the colored man, Cuba—a region whither the copper mines have attracted many Americans, and where liberal opin-There is no power on earth to prevent arms, eve ns of war, etc., from being purchasships, munitions of war, etc., from being ed in the United States and sent to The shipment of thousands of muskets would not be contraband, and the ships of war of the United States would be bound to convoy them safely to the Dominican coast. Let five thousand men be placed in Dominica, and two or three steamers on the coast, and our word for it, by some mysterious hocus pocus, some stormy night, they would be wafted to Cuba, and the jewel of the of Cuba under such circumstances, would act, and there is no police in the land to prevent the emiof men with muskets in their hands. gration of men with muskets in their nancs.

Old Boyer, one of the first negro chieftains of Hayti, with an unusual acuteness for a negro, saw distinctly the peculiar traits of our character, and foreseeing the fate of the Island, always discour-

foreseeing the fate of the Island, always discouraged commerce with the United States. He used to say, 'If there was a bag of coffee in h—ll, some Yankee would be found to go for it.'

"We do not entirely agree with the sentiment, but as certain as fate itself, the two islands will yet be American. God never made two such recions to be misgrayed and common humanity. gions to be misgoverned, and common humanity makes it the duty of the people of the United States, if treaty does forbid the Government, to assist in the consummation of this enterprise. We repeat, then, that the way to free Cubs, is to keep Dominica free—to destroy Spanish tyranny by putting an end to negro misrule. And those who have sacrificed money in an attempt to bridge the Gulf stream, will succeed best in any future effort by placing the first pier on the Dominican shores. We have just grounds to induce us to think they

Doubtless it is to be regretted that the Haytiens and Dominicans cannot settle their quarrels. and if we can exert any influence as peace-makers we ought to do it. But, we are not aware that we have received any commission from God to make peace by treachery and throat-cutting.

Hayti, it is true, has never been recognised as an independent Government by the United States, but she has been recognised by England and France, se that we suppose, she must be regarded as an entity. Even our own Government has re. cognised her as a distinct, independent Sovreignty, so far as to send an sgent to her Court, to demand the settlement of certain claims alleged to be due our citizens. Without formally declaring war, we are no more free to wage hostilities against her than against any other foreign power. An unprovoked, unannounced attack upon the Government of Faustin would be little better than the act of a pirate.

As for subjugating Hayti, that is a task to which Napoleon was unequal. The climate, the fastnesses of the country, as well as the savage courage of the natives, will always protect Hayti from resubjugation to the yoke of slavery.

But, what we would call attention to specially is

ico, or Liberia, but in Heaven's name let it not use its influence to embolden the enemies of the colored man to proscribe and persecute him, and to overwhelm him with dismay and despair. What he needs is, encouragement and defence; quest of the island of Hayti. Atrocious as the their inbumanity should be rebuked and rescheme is, it is not improbable that the attempt

THE NATIONAL HONOR.

"We understand that the Secretary of the Treasury received yesterday telegraphic despatches from the Collector at New Orleans, stating that 2,000 men were waiting there ready to embark for Cuba. Without being apprized of the nature of the reply vouchsafed to the Collection tor in these premises, we have reason to believe that he was duly informed that, if the said 2,000 men should embark under the circumstances, cer-tain officers of the United States would be held responsible. We are inclined to believe that it would not be amiss to test the truth of Mr. Rhett's assertion in the Senate of the United States, that it is impossible in this country to enforce any law in a neighborhood where any portion of the peo-ple were opposed to its execution."—Republic.

The Republic talks ominously; but what will the two thousand Cuban adventurers care, when they have sailed, whether the Collector shall be held responsible or not? It is the duty of the Administration to stop these armed expeditions, and hold its officers responsible, too. Dismissal of a collector from office will hardly make atonement to a friendly nation for permitting an invading force from our shores to make a descent upon her

We hope the Despotism of Spain in Cuba may be overthrown-overthrown by the citizens of the island, with such aid from abroad as may be lawfully extended to them. But, our nation has a duty to perform to Spain, to itself, to the world. It is bound to respect the sovereignty of Spain-Power with which it is at peace, and which has viven it no provocation. It is bound to fulfil its given it no provocation. It is bound to fulfil its there are forty fugitives who escaped from one reaty obligations, and thus vindicate its own good plantation in Arkansas. The owner of them has aith. It is bound to respect the opinions of the vorld, and not give it ground for believing it reckess of the rights of other nations.

If the People of the United States have resolved o turn Propagandists, to abandon their time-honored policy of abstaining from interference with the concerns or quarrels of other nations, to empark in a bloody crusade against Despotism and in favor of Liberty everywhere, let them go to work honorably. Let the Government give notice make a foray upon the Mexican towns to recover of the termination of all its treaties of Amity Let it proclaim war against Europe, and announc ts purpose to break every yoke, set free every aptive, and establish by force of arms Liberty as he Supreme Law of all nations. If unprepared or this then for the sake of all that is valuable n a good name, let us keep the faith of treaties and not march, or permit armed expeditions to or a thousand men should follow them, should march from our shores, against the territories of they meet with opposition from the Mexican authorities. Our information derived from such friendly nation.

THE TWO DESPOTISMS

There are laws in Cuba punishing with death deliberate attempt to overthrow its Govern-

There are laws in the United States punishing with fine and imprisonment any attempt at the abduction of slaves.

Under the former, forty Americans, having been found guilty of their violation, were shot; under the latter, two Americans, Captains Drayton and Sayres, having been found guilty of their violation, have been lying for two years in the jail at Washington, and there is little, if any, prospect of their speedy release. The men who are now so loudly clamoring

nearceration of the two Americans in Washington ; and many of those who condemned the incareration of these are now defending or excusing the execution of those. And yet both sets of laws have been made, to

against the execution of the forty Americans in

uphold oppression-in Cuba, the oppression of at once for their punishment and for the protecthe white man, in America, the oppression of the | tion of the rights of a friendly Power.

Consistency therefore requires that those who enounce the execution of the forty Americans, hould denounce the incorporation of the two Americans: while those who condemned the inarceration of the latter, should condemn the excution of the former.

We lament the fate of Cantain Kerr and his ssociates, for, though they suffered legally, the aws which they violated are intended to maintain a Despotism. We lament the fate of Captains Drayton and Sayres, because, though suffering legally, the laws they violated were intended to uphold the system of Slavery, a Despotism worse for black men, than Cuban Despotism is for white men. This taxes its victims to the extreme : that leaves its subjects nothing to be taxed : this denies them freedom of locomotion, freedom f speech and the press, the right of petition: so loes that. But Cuban Despotism, unlike American Slavery, does not reduce its victims to the condition of property. The Creole enjoys the rights of marriage, cannot be bought or sold, can educate himself or be educated, can earn wages, can own property, can emigrate—but of all these rights, the slave is deprived.

"Things bad begun make strong themselves by ill." A wrong system cannot be sustained by right laws. What supports it is like itself. The man who violates the laws which maintain a Despotism, may be guilty of an imprudence, but not a crims; and we can no more withhold our symoathy from him, than from the victims of the Despotism itself. Despots may stigmatize him as gress. robber, a cnt-throat, a pirate, but the heart of nankind acquits him of crime, and brands his ccuser as a libeller.

The men who lost their lives in the attempt to aid the Cubans in their struggle against oppression, are pirates only in the judgment of tyrants and their apologists.

ELECTION IN KENTUCKY.

The defeat of the Whig candidate for Governor in Kentucky, and the election of the Whig candidate for Lieutenant Governor by six or seven thousand majority, has given rise to some speculation. The following article from the Georgetown (Ky.) Herald, may throw light upon this strange result.

The writer says: There are those who regard it as the result of the advancement of Democratic principles in the State; but we incline to the opinion, that it is

properly attributable to other causes.

"The avowed and public sentiments of Mr.
Dixon, on the subject of slavery, do not suit the people of Kentucky; for though they are not pre pared to act on the subject of emancipation, ye they are not prepared to swallow the doctrine, that the institution of negro slavery is before and above the Constitution. They cannot be brought to sanction the doctrine, that the right to own, hold, and acquire property in human flesh and bone, and to doom to perpetual slavery, men, women, and children, without recognising in them-selves the right to check and stop its progress, when experience points out a necessity

"We are aware that it is frequently urged that Mr. Powell is also a pro-slavery man, and has in dicated a disposition to proscribe emancipationists but it is also understood that he is not so ultre as his competitor—consequently did not drive so many conservative men from him as did Mr Dixon.

two facts that cannot be denied: first, the people cannot be drilled and marched into the support of men upon the mere hackneyed cry of Whiggery or Democracy, to the neglect of other and more important questions; and secondly, that the Emancipation party hold the balance of power in their own hands, and can elect or defeat whom

their own hands, and can elect or defeat whom they please.
"It is true, that many thousands of Kentucky's best sons were induced to cast their votes against C. M. Clay; some because they regarded his race as being premature, others could not be induced to leave their respective candidates; the Whigs believing the result would be to elect Powell, and the Demograts regarding this as the first and only believing the result would be to elect Powell, and the Democrats regarding this as the first and only shance that had occurred for 20 years to elect their candidate, could not think of it.

"Yet the triumphant election of Dr. R. J. Breckinridge as Superintendent of Public Instruc-tion, with a perfect knowledge of his uncompro-mising support of emancipation, both on the stump

and through the press, in the face of the most formidable opposition from the most prominent pro-slavery men, in the State, show clearly that Ken-tucky is on the high road to freedom.

"For a solution of the causes that led to the revolution in Ashland district, we think the

Whigs who pandered to the pro-slavery feeling in ridge in 1849, as a pro-slavery candidate, when they had an overwhelming majority of Whige and could have elected whom they pleased, should be entitled to their full share of credit; and, also the assumed leaders of the Whig party who did everything in their power to discredit Gen. Combs at the opening of the canvass, with a view of supplanting him, should console themselves with the reflection that they afterwards used their best efforts to unite the Whig party on him but in vain."

If such is the results of the first waking of the spirit of Emancipation in a political way, what may not be expected hereafter? Mr. Clay, it is it reached some thirty thousand and more. Let effectual plan for carrying out his principles; and he is the man to carry it through.

"A SPECK OF WAR.

are harbored by the Mexicans, and in some instances force has been used to prevent our citizens from recapturing these slaves exasperated many of the settlers at the West, that they are determined to raise a force sufficient to overpower all opposition, and recapture their slaves at all hazards. At the last accounts, large party of armed Texans had assembled near Presidio, and threatened to attack the town if the fugitive slaves were not given up. It is intimated that there are not less than two thousand fugitive slaves in the Mexican towns between the mouth of the Rio Grande and Presidio. In Santa Rosa, Arkansas, but in vain. They boast that they are in a free country, and permitted to enjoy equal privileges with the Mexicans. We have been informed that about two hundred fugitives from Texas crossed at one of the principal ferries on the Rio Grande during the last two years. It is evident that these things will not long be tole-rated by our citizens, and unless some measures are adopted by the Government to prevent the their property. We have much reason to fear that difficulties of a very serious character are springing up on that frontier, and unless a fugi-tive slave treaty be concuded with Mexico another war may ere long be inevitable. We are informed that a company of ninety men, well armed and equipped, will soon be marched into Santa Ross, if certain slares are not given up; and we should not be surprised if five hundred respectable sources that we think there can be little doubt that difficulties are brewing on our western frontier that may prove far more serious than those relating to the Cuban invasion. It may be well for the Government to look well to

this subject, and take timely precautions to prevent another rupture with Mexico."

Houston Tilegraph of July 18. Slaveholders cannot expect to stretch their fugitive laws over foreign territory. The laws of nations do not authorize the recapture of persons who have escaped from bondage in one nation to freedom in another. The rruption of armed Texans into the territory of Mexico, for the purpose of such recapture, will be an act which, unless atoned for promptly and amply, will constitute just cause of war. Even fugitive criminals from one nation cannot be seized within the bounds of another, unless there be a treaty of Cuba were as decided in their approbation of the extradition, and then the mode of seizure, examination, and surrender, as prescribed by the treaty, must be scrupulously complied with.

If Texas should attempt to send armed expeditions into Mexico to seize fugitive slaves, it would become the duty of our Government to interpose

matter till it compel the Federal Government to attempt the negotiation with Mexico of a treaty for the extradition of slaves; but Mexico will never consent. The thing was once tried with England, and she rejected the proposition in such way that it has never been renewed. There is no ground for supposing that the Mexican Government will listen to the proposition with any

Meantime, it would be well to watch these movements in Texas, lest they embroil us in anothr war with Mexico, before the wounds of the first war are healed over. That, we fear, is their object. The border Texans desire a pretext for assailing the Mexicans, and our Government has become so timid and yielding, that they expect to pursue their plans with impunity. It has submitted once to Texan bravado; what right has any one to suppose that it will be more steadfast hereafter?

These difficulties about fugitive slaves are the offspring of the Compromise measures of Congress. Seventy thousand square miles of territory were taken from New Mexico and given to Texas, so that the border settlements of both are now approximated; and the slaves of one country naturally seek freedom in the other. The proposition of Mr. Benton would have given a boundary to Texas that would have precluded the occurrence of such difficulties and embroilments. Again, we say, we have not yet reaped all the bitter fruits of the Compromise of the late Con-

HIGHLY IMPORTANT FROM CUBA.

A telegraphic despatch, received by the newspapers in Baltimore, from the editor of the Savannah News, dated September 1, 111/2 P. M., announces the arrival of the schooner Merchant, with Havana dates to the 23d August. General Lopez, it is said, had been victorious in several engagements; General Enna, with a large number of officers and men, was slaughtered on the 17th; and the invaders, mustering 1,000 or 2,000 men, were marching upon Havana. General Enna was buried on the 20th at Havana, with great pomp. The city was in great consternation. as but 700 troops were there. We do not know how much credit to attach to the news.

LATER FROM RUROPE.

The steamer Atlantic arrived at New York or the 1st, with dates four days later than those brought by the Asia. She left New York for Liverpool on the 6th of August, so that the whole time occupied on the voyage out and home, is but 25 days, 17 hours.

There is no news of importance. The Iudustrial Exhibition is to be closed on the 11th of Mr. BRENTON, member of Congress elect from

the 10th district of Indiana, was elected, so says a correspondent, as an independent candidate. by a union of the Whigs and Free Soilers, and his majority was 478. Our correspondent further says, that Mr. Brenton did not vote for General Paylor, and will not support the pro-slavery policy of the Administration. GOVERNOR JOHNSTON .- A correspondent takes

exceptions to the assertion of some writer in the Era, that Governor Johnston is "a truckler to Slavery," and wishes to know what he has said or done to subject him to such an imputation. Indeed, we do not know. Governor Johnston appears to us to occupy a very creditable position as an anti-slavery politician, amidst the general defection of our public men-so creditable that we apprehend the Hunker Whigs of Pennsylvania may seek his defeat, either by voting for Colonel Bigler, who goes all length for Slavery, or by staying away from the polls.

DANIEL, the supposed fugitive slave at Buffalo, whom Mr. Commissioner Smith was about to grain, spilled among a bushel of error scattered, hurry off to slavery, having been taken before
Judge Conklin, on a writ of habeas corpus, was
The cost of the Episcopate to England amounts

FOREIGN AFFAIRS. The late session of the Peace Congress in Lon-

ion has given rise to various comments on the part of the liberal press of Europe, their aggregate weight, however, tending to discourage the idea that its purposes meet the approval of the Liberalists of the Continent at this time, as some two years ago. The plain English of this change f sentiment is to be sought in the fact that there can be no real peace in Europe, until justice reigns triumphant in the policy of its Governments. Or, in other words, until its various people obtain their natural rights. Absolute Governments may smile complacently on these attempts to make peace; but Hungary, Hesse Cassel, Algiers, Lombardy, Venice, Sicily, and Rome, send no delegates; their inhabitants feel stated, received about three thousand votes. This too keenly that their own present condition of is far more than we expected. The first Liberty | peace is but in fact the most brutal system of unvote in Ohio was but nine hundred—but in 1848, relenting and effective warfare for the maintenance of rank injustice and notorious oppres-Mr. Clay persevere. He has hit upon the only sion-a quiet warfare in which the atrocities of contest are mitigated, only in so far as they are perpetrated calmly and are met submissively. Its robberies are without violence, only because the plundered offer no hopeless resistance. These people, the oppressed of Europe, feel that the "Several persons who have lately visited the cause of insurrection is that of God's righteous towns of Santa Rosa, Morelos, and the Presidio justice, and therefore decline giving pledges which for the purpose of recapturing runaway slaves, have returned, and report that the fugitive slaves shall commit them against it. They would gladly foster a world-wide association for the promotion of love and justice, while they refuse to aid in instilling into the popular minds the doctrine that war should not be resorted to even to check such enormities of the privileged few as are perpetrated in the names of the Emperors of Russia and Austria, the Kings of Prussia and Naples, and their faithful brother, the Pope.

The principle for which the Peace Society con-

tends, is right. Its labors certainly tend to repress the clamor of vile, low, bloodmongering ambition, to satisfy the world of the waste of namade many efforts to induce them to return to tional resources and private happiness in the most truly unprofitable employment of war. No man of right feeling can fail to cry amen to this Society's efforts to bring about the settlement of national disputes by the weight of reason rather than of arms, and to make men think of the truth in such matters, instead of subscribing blindly to the righteousness of the tyranny of lying conventionalisms. Its aims are essentially at war with the great evils by which civilization is repressed-refusing (as far as its protest goes) to suffer moral means to be turned neck and heels out of the world, to make room for brute force. which is alone to be trusted in the work of perpetuating in this era the middle-age condition of opular rights existing almost everywhere on the Continent. The reception of Mr. Gladstone's pamphlet by the Government of educated and enlightened Prussia, proves that Absolutism now relies only on the sword, while hypothetically chiming in with the opinions of the Peace Conress. Thus within the past month, Frederic Joseph's minions have seized and suppressed the (Prussian) Deutsche Allgemeine Zeitung, for its mments on that extraordinary publication. Bomba himself could not have pounced with more violence on a Neapolitan journal engaged in using Mr. Gladstone's exposition of facts, to stir up his subjects to the duty of asserting their rights. Not only in Prussia, but everywhere on the Continent, have Mr. G.'s letters stricken terror into oppression, for their tendency is everywhere to make capital, at least, stand neutral in the struggle between the two antagonist principles. Those who wield its great power will no longer be cajoled to listen to the gross and audacious forgeries, which did so much to induce them in 1848 and 1849 to side against the cause of the people. They will no longer be idiotic enough to fancy that Despotism will take warning by its past difficulties, and aim to secure its power by mercy, wisdom, and good faith. Abandoning these delusions, they perceive at length that the only successful movement in Germany must be a Republican one; and that but to obtain naked justice is the cause for which Italy and Hungary

> tria, Prussia, and (indirectly) to Russia, to relieve him from the hated presence of the French garrison in Rome, were the result of a formal intimation from the Government of Louis Napoleon that it felt bound, in administering the military Government of the Eternal City, to take measures to prevent the civil Government (the Pope's) from mitating the course of conduct which has distinzuished the administration of Bomba within the east year; or, in other words, to take due care that France shall not rest under the responsibility of having loaned her military powers to secure the abrogation of everything smacking of constitutional right in the Roman States. How Louis Napoleon could so long continue to fail to take this position, in the face of the evident violently reactory disposition of the Council of Cardinals s strange indeed, as popular opinion in France is well nigh as absolute in its sovereignty as in the United States. The real reason why the French Government has not long before been compelled by that master to take this stand in Rome, is owing to its want of concert of purpose. As, in what ever it-French public opinion-has been clearly expressed, it has assumed its rightful supremacy more quickly even than here. In truth. instead of real preferences for a form of government or particular principles, the great mass of the French-certainly nine-tenths of the politicians of France-are more filled with conflicting antipathies, as it were. Some hate the Republic whilst others hate monarchy without loving the Republic. Thus, half the nominal opponents of the Republic advocate monarchy in its stead, only on condition that the monarch shall be of their own choice. The other half, acting on the same principle, struggle with vehemence against the rival monarchists—each monarchical party essaying rather to thwart the other rather than to overthrow the existing Government; nay, each apparently stands ready to compound with the Republic to prevent the realization of the claims of its rival. Thus, not the institution of monarchy, but rival families of pretenders to monarchical state, have efficient friends in France. If the attachment were to the institution, the cause of liberty throughout Europe would indeed be in danger of losing the advantage of the promised example of the success of Republican Government for a long series of years somewhere on the continent. A cordial shaking of hands, and earnest cooperation between the adherents of the elder and younger branch of the Bourbons in that country, could not fail greatly to strengthen the cause of absolutism

It is now said that the Pope's entreaties to Ans.

But while quarrels among the enemies of civil liberty in France help that cause, the very erroneous ideas prevailing among its friends weaken it greatly. Thus, with too many of them, it (civil liberty) is regarded as positive rather than negative-as objective instead of subjective-or, in other words, the Frenchman is prone to fancy that "liberty" is to give him the right to do with others as he will, rather than to operate as a simple protection of himself in the enjoyment of his own rights, which are alike common to all. Not content, as we in America are, with being masters of ourselves, too many of the French Liberalists would construe the term liberty to mean a condition of things bestowing on them, individually, the mastery of others. Now, the Government never can be made which will give that sort of liberty with peace, nor should it be permitted to exist. But the great corrector of errors and evilstime—is destined to do the good work for France. In spite of the laws now prevailing there against the liberty of the press, which greatly interfere with the correction of this, so general French failing, the French Republic will live under this general national disability; for, hour by hour, the people of France are coming to entertain more correct views. Thank God, no laws can reach the Frenchman's tongue. Truth, though it be but a

everywhere.

discharged, and carried by his friends to Canada in the aggregate to more than two hundred thou-

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LITERARY NOTICES.

LONDON LABOR AND LONDON POOR. Parts 8, 9, and 10. By Henry Mayhew. New York: Harper and Brothers. For sale by Franck Taylor, Pennsylvania avenue, Wash-

This work, which we have often had occasion to mention, deals with minutiæ, and we suppose there is no better way of bringing to light the ways and means of subsistence for the millions. Such pictures of life in the large cities of the world, for every century, would be invaluable, furnishing such materials for comparison and intelligent inference, that we all could discourse much more sensibly of the progress of mankind than is now possible.

DICTIONARY OF MECHANICS, ENGINE WORK AND ENGINEERING. New York: D. Appleton & Co. For sale by R. Farnham, Pennsylvania avenue, Washington, D. C. We have received Nos. 33, 34, 35, and 38, of this great work. The publishers will please forward the intervening Nos. 36 and 37. Two more numbers will complete it, and it will then constitute a rich repository of practical science.

APPLETON'S MECHANICS' MAGAZINE AND ENGINEERS WORK. Edited by Julius W. Adams, C. E. Published

The object of the dictionary was to furnish standard matter for reference; that of the maga-zine is, to collect and methodize for the benefit of all interested in mechanical science, the current events of interest to mechanics and engineers It was commenced last January, and is issued monthly in a very neat style, at the rate of \$3 a year, payable in advance. It is ably edited.

ELEMENTS OF AGRICULTURE FOR THE USE OF PRIMARY

For sale as above. This is a neat little manual of the elements of Agricultural Science, translated by F. G. Skinner from the French of L. Bentz and A. J. Chretien De Rouville, Professors of Rural Economy in France. It is clear and comprehensive, and well adapted to such of our schools as pay any attention to agriculture.

THE LONDON QUARTERLY REVIEW. July, 1851. New York: Leonard Scott and Co. For sale by Taylor &

A highly interesting number. The American reader's attention will be attracted by an article on "Recent Travellers in America." The notes on America by Dr. J. F. W. Johnston, the letters of the mawkish Marmier, and the sensible lecture of Lord Morpeth, furnish materials for comment, very different from what the London Quarterly used to indulge in. The greatness, the astounding progress of the United States are now admitted, but they are claimed to be the result of the energies of the vast crowds of immigrants landing upon our shores. The absorbing, assimilating power of the Americans is also dwelt upon, but it all depends, it is said, upon the wonderful strength of the British stock. And the reviewer comes to the conclusion—how he makes it, it would puzzle him to say-that the offspring is inferior to the parent in energy and resources. The native American has less enterprise, hardihood and perseverance than his father who emigrated from Britain or Europe!

Very well-let these insular philosophers have it all their own way. One thing is certain, that although millions of foreigners have come into our country within the last half century, our population is now more homogeneous than that of the United Kingdom, or France, circumscribed as those countries are, and unchangeable as are their people—and not only homogeneous, but it be ashamed of. all American—that is, neither German, nor American, a distinct type of Humanity. It is this American population which swallows up and assimilates Irish, English, Scotch, Dutch, French. Polish, Swedish, Spanish, so that in the second generation, and sometimes before it, all their peculiarities have disappeared, and the aggregate mass bears the image and superscription, Ameri-

THE EDINBURGH REVIEW. July 1851. Republished and

This number of the Edinburgh contains a masterly review of the letter of Sir E. Bulwer Lytton on Free Trade, Protection, and Affairs connected with Landed Property, Bulwer having became a convert to Protection and Conservatism. His novels are better than his political econo

The Quarterly is filled with its usual variety of practical and liberal articles. As these republications are about entering on

a new volume, a few words concerning their general character will not be out of place.

The Edinburgh Quarterly is the exponent of the Whig party of Great Britain, as the London Quarterly is of the Tories or Conservatives; the former has numbered among its contributors, Jeffreys, Napier, Brougham, Mackintosh, and Macaulay; the latter, Southey, Scott, Lockhart, Ferguson, Wordsworth, Milman, Mrs. Somerville, and other distinguished writers.

The Westminster Review represents the Radicals, was for several years under the control of Jeremy Bentham, and has been sustained by the pens of such men as Roebuck, Mills, Bowring, and Dr. Long.

great ecclesiastical movement in Scotland, and its basis is, the " Evangelism of the Nineteenth Century." Since the death of Dr. Chalmers, its founder, and while he lived, its principal editor, it has been conducted by Dr. Hanna. It is able, spirited, liberal, sympathizing with the caus of Progress, but avoiding extravagance.

All four of the Reviews may be had for \$ a year, and, including Blackwood, for \$10.

CLASSIFICATION OF CONGRESS.

civil

Rolls of members of Congress are already be ginning to appear in the newspapers, with classifications under the general heads, Whig, Demo set down under the head of Free Soil, whose opinions and votes will most certainly be given against Slavery, then the number is greatly underrated. If, on the contrary, no one is to be placed under this head unless he is willing to act independently of the Whig and Democratic organizations, and distinctively as a Free-Soiler,

then the number is too great. The Union says that of the 59 Senators elect; 34 are Democrats, 21 Whigs, and 4 Free-Soilersand these are, Hale, Seward, Chase, and Sumner. If Seward, who calls himself a Whig and intends to act with his party, is to be designated as a Free-Soiler, because his opinions and votes will be anti-slavery, then we must add to this number Hamlin of Maine, Davis of Massachusetts, Wade of Ohio, Foote of Verment, Walker and Dodge of Wisconsin-three Whigs and three Democrats-making the whole number 10 Free-Soilers-5 Whig, 5 Demogratic. If action independent of party is to be the standard of a Free-Soiler, then there are but 3-Hale, Chase, and Sew-

Of the 192 Representatives, the Union says, 10 are Free-Soilers, and they are—T. Bartlett of Vermont; L. D. Campbell, Eben Newton, and J. R. Giddings, of Ohio; G. A. Graw and J. W. How, of Pennsylvania; Preston King of New York; Rantoul, Allen, and Mann, of Massachusetts. Now, if Graw and Campbell are to be placed in this class, then we must rank with them, Goodenow of Maine; Cable, Hunter, and Townshend, of Ohio; Stevens of Pennsylvania; Cleveland of Connecticut; Durkee and Doty, of Wisconsin; B. B. Thurston of Rhode Island; O. Of the 192 Representatives, the Union says, 10

with entire independence of party considerations, then they will stand as follows: L. D. Campbell, Eben Newton, J. R. Giddings, N. S. Townshend, of Ohio; J. W. Howe and G. A. Graw, of Pennsylvania; Preston King of New York; Ames Tuck of New Hampshire; Rantoul, Allen, Mann, 1851. and Fowler, of Massachusetts; and Brenton of Indiana-12. There may, we hope there will be, good many others, entitled to rank with the same class; but we have no right to place them there until their votes shall have authorized us to

A REMARKABLE CORRESPONDENCE.

The newspapers have lately been engaged in commenting upon a rare correspondence in relation to the holding of a Democratic National Convention, which first appeared in the columns of the New York Herald, to which ex-Senator Westcott is a kind of editorial contributor. The Herald asserts that it is authentic, and gives the following account of it:

"At the National Democratic Convention, at It will further appear that, at the suggestion of Mr. Treat, of St. Louis, a number of the members of this National Committee met in this city a short time ago, so quietly and anobtrusively, that neither the sachems of St. Tammany, nor even our vigilant reporters, were aware of it; and that Baltimore was resolved upon as the place for the convention. The time is a natter of more importance—it may be best to wait until the Whigs have shown their hands—at all events, the time have shown their hands—at all events, the time remains yet an open question, although Mr. Donaldon insists upon the first Monday in June next.

"In the aggregate, were peat, those letters disclose the preliminary movements of a deeply concerted plan for the nomination of General Houston, on the Free-Soil er Barnburner platform. The name of Prince John is only wanted to make it complete. But, individually, in this matter-offact correspondence, there are many amusing and apparently hopeless contrarieties."

Mr. Donaldson, of Texas, and Mr. Greer, of Iowa, conduct the correspondence, and it is in reply to their inquiries that the other letters were written. They are quite interesting, and are from Edwin Croswell, N. Y.; Samuel Treat, Mo. B F. Hallett, Mass.; Geo. R. Riddle, Del.; Horace Clarke, Vt.; C. H. Donaldson, Texas; Gilbert Hathaway, Indiana; James M. Commander, S.C.; Patrick R. Brittan, Ala.; Martin Van Buren, N. Y.; Geo. Paul, Wis'n; Salmon P. Chase, Ohio; Wm. R. King, Ala.; Sam Houston, Texas; Geo. H. Browne, R. I.; Wm. F. Ritchie, Va.; Charles Andrews, Me.; John W. Forney, Pa.; E. R. V. Wright, N. J.; Harry Hibbard, N. H.; Levi Woodbury, N. H.; Robt. Strange, N. C.; Joshus d. Giddings, Ohio; John H. Eastman, Wis'n.

The fact that Messrs. Chase and Giddings were addressed, as if in regular standing with the Democratic party, addressed, too, by Mr. Donaldson of Texas, when he must have known their uncompromising views on the Slavery Question, led us to suspect a trick somewhere. We did not, and do not now, believe that these two gentlemen were ever written to by Mr. Donaldson That gentleman has written no letter at all, or the circular he prepared has been sent without his knowledge to Messrs. Chase and Giddings. This

two gentlemen; there is nothing in them they need

ence, that the lest National Democratic Convention constituted a National Committee, with the power to perpetuate itself, call Conventions, and prepare the way for the nomination of a Presidential candidate! How long since the Democracy of the United States agreed to surrender their rights to an irresponsible, despotic committee, meeting and transacting its business in

COL. BIGLER AT TOWANDA, PA.

The Democratic (Hunker) candidate for Govrnor of Pennsylvania made a speech at Towarda (the home of Mr. Wilmot) on Saturday, the 16th inst., is which he reiterated the sentiments of favor of the Compromise measures, and "that the Fugitive Slave Law was not only in accordance with the Constitution, but that it was rendered necessary by the provisions of the Constitution." This was the substance of his speech as rendered by the correspondent of the Pennsylvanian. The his letter to George H. Martin-that he was in

Judge Laporte followed Colonel Bigler, and made a thorough expose of Governor Johnston's double-dealing, on the question of the completion of the North Branch Canal.

Mr. Wilmot being called for next, mounted a side bench and made a speech. Mr. Wilmot said that he was not in "the bills of the day," and had not intended to make a speech. He said he listened with satisfaction and approval to Col. Bigler's full, lucid, and unanswerable remarks on the subject of the tariff and the currency; that he heart ject of the tariff and the currency; that he heartily concurred in his views on questions of State
policy, for they were sound, and had been logically and ably discussed. Colonel Bigler, however,
was in favor of the Compromise laws, whereas he
(Wilmot) was against the Compromise laws, and
if the present were a national canvass, instead of
a State convass, he would fight him on that issue!
But, inasmuch as he concurred in all of Colonel
Bigler's views of State policy, he "saw nothing in
the present aspect of affairs to prevent him from
giving the Democratic nominee his cordial support."

MR. BUCHANAN.—There seems to be a bitter feud in the Democracy of Pennsylvania. The Pennsylvanian fiercely denounces the Harriscratic, Free Soil. In all that we have seen, the classification is incorrect. If every man is to be that the South has no truer friend. With this

al-rather the vigor and vitality of useful and progressive labor than the effeminacy of perfected art."

THE DECAY OF PUBLIC VIRTUE -There is to

sand pounds sterling per annum, while that of France is but forty-two thousand pounds. The population of France is quite thirty-five millions, one million of whom only are Dissenters. The population of Eagland proper is but some fifteen millions, one third of whom, at least, are Dissenters. The promulgation of facts like these is having due weight in hastening the downfall of the most enormous church system of the age.

Fowler of Massachusetts; Samuel Brenton of Indiana; A. Tuck and Jared Perkins, of New Indiana; A. Tuck and Jared Perkins, of New Hampshire—7 Whig, 6 Democratic—making 23 population of France is quite thirty-five millions, one twice as big somewhere else. Let rich men are stopping one hole the rogues will be making one twice as big somewhere else. Let rich men and philanthropists who enjoy navigating in hot water, take care of the country, 'I am neither rich nor a bachelor,' and cannot afford to." It is not easy to unsettle the philosophy of men who use such logic, for there is but little encourage—only who will be likely to act against Slavery, with entire independence of party considerations, the most enormous church system of the age.

Fowler of Massachusetts; Samuel Brenton of Indiana; A. Tuck and Jared Perkins, of New Indiana; A. Tu

A WOMEN'S RIGHTS CONVENTION is to be held at Worcester, Mass., October 15th and 16th,

DANIEL WEBSTER NOMINATED -The Whigs of Boston, in Convention assembled, have nominated Daniel Webster for the Presidency.

LETTER FROM BOSTON.

To the Editor of the National Era: BOSTON, August 30th, 1851. Your Boston correspondent B. having been omewhat neglectful of late, I am induced to send you a few lines, not with the idea of supplying his place, but to keep your numerous readers apprized of the popular feeling with regard to Cuban news, Massachusetts politics, and other matters. First, with respect to the Cuban invasion, it is

evident: that at least nine tenths of the people in this city are entirely and strongly opposed to any "At the National Democratic Convention, at Baltimore, in 1848, it was agreed that a committee of one from each State respectively, should constitute an advisory committee, in reference to the time and place for the National Convention of 1852. This correspondence, it will be seen, is addressed to several of the members of this general committee, and chiefly between them; and the invaders correctly styled Bucaneers. But little sympathy even is manifested for the fifty Americans who were summarily executed. It is readily seen, that if they have brought about It is readily seen, that if they have brought about that the most conspicuous among them—the controlling spirits of them all—are Mr. C. Donaldson, of Texas, and Mr. Nathaniel Greer, of Iowa themselves to blame if they fall victims to that severity of discipline they have occasioned. I do been held in New York and cities south, could be got up here that would be decently respectable even in point of numbers, certainly not in character and influence. Our papers, Hunker as well as Liberal, are almost without exception decided in their condemnation of the movement; looking upon it as the result of that restless spirit of conquest and extension, occasioned in a great measure by the Mexican war, and as the development of a feeling, which unless speedily checked by the Federal Government, threatens at no distant day to undermine and completely o verthrow our republican institutions. The action of the President is anxiously awaited. He will be fully supported in maintaining the policy previously marked out. We are pained to hear of the riotous demonstrations manifested in New Orleans, and still more so, that the municipal authorities make no effort to interfere. A little of that energy and spirit of determination to preserve the laws so ludicrously displayed by the President and his Cabinet with regard to the recent " servile insurrection" in Bos-

> Massachusetts politics is peculiar but hopeful There is to be an union this year as last between the Free-Soilers and Democrats. Agreeing as they do on matters of State policy it must certainly be allowed to be nothing more than practical common sense, to unite for the adoption and carrying out of their views in the laws of the Commonwealth. The homestead exemption and secret ballot laws of the last Legislature have made the coalition popular; and it is hoped at the next session to complete those reforms so nobly begun. The demand of the people for a revision of the Constitution, and the passage of laws for the better security of our citizens, is becoming more and more general. Of the result of the election there can be no doubt. The Whigs will be defeated by nearly double the majority of last year.

ton, would in this case be well applied.

was our suspicion, and we shall await further developments to confirm or remove it.

We shall publish, however, the letters of these two gentlemen; there is nothing in them they need be ashamed of.

But, what we wish particularly to call attentiate the Baltimore Platform covers, and was intended to embrace the whole question of Slave.

With the result of the Democratic State Convention fine would be attacked and gutted. About this time Spaniards still further fanned the spreading flame of excitement by public remarks, some of a most brutal, and all of a most offensive character. The Spanish Consult also hoisted his flag. They had presumed too be shown.

With the result of the Democratic State Convention held at Worcester the 20th inst. you are falled. About this time Spaniards still further fanned the spreading flame of excitement by public remarks, some of a most brutal, and all of a most offensive character. The Spanish Consult his figure of the Compromise measures was passed. "Resolved that the Baltimore Platform covers, and was intended to embrace the whole question of Slave that the Lunion office would be attacked and gutted. About this time Spaniards still further fanned the spreading flame of excitement by public remarks, some of a most brutal, and all of a most offensive character. The Spanish Consult his in General, and he ordered the whole of them most intense excitement prevails at Havana. General Concha has issued an order for much upon the perfect impunity of the past.

About 4 P. M., a crowd entered the office of La Union, and in a few minutes it was a total that the language of the capacity of the Capaci agitation in Congress, and therefore we go for a faithful execution of, and acquiescence in all the Compromise measures settled by the last Congress." The above expression of sentiment you will see allows considerable latitude of opinion as to what measures were "settled by the last Congress? and when we consider that it was presented by the Committee on Resolutions as a compromise or mode of conciliation between the Hunker and pro-gressive portion of the party as represented in the Convention, and that it was finally passed, only convention, and that it was finally passed, only after protracted opposition and by a doubtful majority, we are justified in the conclusion—that the Democracy of Massachusetts can never be brought to the active support of those odious measures. Robert Rantoul jun. is undoubtedly the best exponent of the feeling of Democrats that the State affords.

State affords.

The Whig Convention is to be held at Spring-field, September 10th, and is looked forward to with great interest. The two factions of the parby the Convention in favor of Mr. Webster. Ine Whigs in this city have instructed their delegates (as expressed by one of their speakers) "to favor Mr. Webster's pretensions to the Presidency." The Webster leaders and papers are very insolent and dictatorial in their bearing, and it is not impossible that they will compel their more conjunctive and president and increase and president to successible them. cientious and more timid opponents to succomb.

The Free Soil State Convention is to be held at Worcester, Tuesday, September 16th, and will be one of the largest and most interesting convenbe one of the largest and most interesting conven-tions the party has ever held. They will meet together free from those peculiar embarrassments which annoy the other parties who have a double face to maintain, and they will send forth a voice whose reverberations will do something towards clearing the political atmosphere of the country. The Free-Soilers are in good heart for the coming compaign. With a good central organ, as is, the campaign. With a good central organ, as is the Commonwealth—edited by Joseph Lyman, and with far more ability than any other paper in Boston—we shall work to greater advantage than eretofore. "We shall keep all that we have got,

rennsylvanian flercely denounces the Harrisburgh Keystone for assailing Mr. Buchanan, charging foul play upon ex-Senator Cameron and the Senator elect, Mr. Broadhead. The publications made against their stereotyped candidate have been sent to the South to undermine him there. The Pomsylvanian vouches for him there. The Pomsylvanian vouches for him there. The Romana's proster friend. With this defection in his own State, Mr. Buchanan's proster for a Presidential nomination are not very flattering.

Pointed—Some American, writing in the London Times in explanation of the meagerness of the American exhibition at the World's Fair, asys one or two things in a very pointed, epigrammatic way. He remarks:—"It is not reasonable to expect a country like the United States, where the luxuriance of a virgin soil is a surface mine of wealth, to compete in a display of artistic skill and elegance with other countries, where the luxuriance of a virgin soil is a surface mine of wealth, to compete in a display of artistic skill and elegance with other countries, where the luxuriance of a virgin soil is a surface mine of wealth, to compete in a display of artistic skill and elegance with other countries, where the luxuriance of a virgin soil is a surface mine of wealth, to compete in a display of artistic skill and elegance with other countries, where the decreations of virgin soil is a surface mine of wealth, to compete in a display of artistic skill and elegance with other countries, where the decreations of virgin soil is a surface mine of wealth, to compete in a display of artistic skill and elegance with other countries, where the decreations of virgin soil is a surface mine of the perfection of art, so that the excellence of the perfection of art, so that the excellence of the creations of virgin and the country indicating at the remarks:—The true American, therefore, feels a rising excellent for the productions of his country indicating ather the preductions of his country indicating ather the productions of his country in The whirlwind was at its height at Medford, and caused a greater destruction of property than at West Cambridge. In some cases men and women were caught up and carried great distances. It seems almost miraculous that no one was killed outright and immediately. As it was, a good many were seriously injured, and were carried to the hospital. Two of them have since died. At Medford it seemed to exhaust its fury, so that in Lynn the damage was but trifling. It is a fortunate circumstance that the loss falls mostly on a class who can well afford it—being principally wealthy farmers. Subscriptions have been raised for the relief of those to whom the loss is of serious consequence.

For the National Era. THE PRESENT POSTMASTER GENERAL.

"What shall be done to him whom the [people] delight bonor "-King Ahasurus to Haman.

DEAR SIR: In your paper of the 28th August you speak of the late act of Congress, as being, as it is, a very foolish one in some respects, passed, as it was, in conflict with the wishes of General Rusk and the Committee of the Senate, under Rusk and the Committee of the Senate, under the thunders of alarm and deprecation by the present Postmaster General, Hall, and his coadjutors. You say—"There is another foolish provision in this law, viz: the charging one cent on transient papers, if pre-paid, and double, if not." It so happens, all this is not so. I wish it were: but before the passage of this act, I gladly paid one and a half cent on every paper I sent abroad to poor friends in the country, and the Era among the number; but now, I am asked to pay each by meight, and the Era costs four cents pre-paid—and reight, and the Era costs four cents pre-paid-and if not pre-paid, the papers are not sent. The conequence is, my papers once read are destroyed, cannot afford to pay more for sending them than the subscription and postage would be if sent from the office of publication.

office of publication.

But, Dr. Bailey, what new honors should be swarded the man to whom we owe this prohibitory tax? What size of a leaden medal does he merit be struck in honor of his intelligence-his love ledge? I wish Mr. Holbrock's boys all over the ledge? I wish Mr. Holbrock's boys all over the country would combine to create a fund for leather and leaden medals, to be strack in honor of the present Postmaster General—N. K. Hall.
P. S.

Bolding, arrested in New York, as a fugitive not think that a meeting like those which have slave, has been surrendered by Judge Nelson-The money to buy his freedom, it is stated, has

CANFIELD, OHIO, August 28, 1851.

To the Editor of the National Era: Is it not time that the friends of freedom throughout the country should have their atten-tion directed more particularly to the call for a National Convention at Cleveland on the 24th of September next? They need to be put in remembrance, that they may make the necessary arrangements for attending in due season. I think the day fixed upon is the right one, especially for those who want to attend the Ohio State Agricultural Fair at Columbus, and have to pass through leveland on their route.

It will offer a good excuse to those Hunker Whigs and Democrats who wish to attend the stood that they go on purpose to do so.

It seems to me that it is time for a more general organization of our forces for the coming conflict.
We have a good and tried standard bearer for Ohio, (Samuel Lewis) Now let us have one for all the States—say John P. Hale, or a better man,

if such an one can be found. Yours for the oppressed.

THE MOB AT NEW ORLEANS. LATE AND INTERESTING DETAILS.

The New Orleans Crescent contains the following account of the scenes that transpired in that city on the 21st ult., on the reception of the

news from Havana: The melancholy news of the fate of Crittenden, Kerr, Brandt, and their companions, cast, early in the morning, a deep shade of gloom over the com-munity. The several hundred flibusters now munity. The several hundred fibusters now in the city immediately put on crape. Up to 11 A. M., no sign of disorder was manifested. About that time an "extra" of very offensive and improper character was issued by La Union office—the office of the Spanish organ in this city. It was an irritating outrage upon the feelings of the friends and relatives, numerous in this city, of the gallant dead, and it was at once generally known that the Union office would be attacked and gutted. About this time Spaniards still further

Gravier and St Charles, where a very odious Spaniard, Romogosa, tended the Corinna shop. Some demonstrations were made, but the doors were closed, when, after the expiration of an hour, Romogosa appeared at one of the doors with a drawn knife in his hand, and expressed a desire to sheathe it in four or five cursed Yankees. A rush was made, when Romogosa made his escape into the store, closing the door after him, first wound-ing three persons, one severely. The ruins of the St. Charles furnished the materials with which the doors were speedily battered in, every window broken, the shop gutted, and a costly stock of cigars scattered in the streets. Romagosa made

cigars scattered in the streets. Romagosa made his escape by a back door, ran up the street under a shower of missiles, his face streaming with blood, and himself hotly pursued. He succeeded in sheltering himself in the city prison.

The crowd proceeded to the office of the Spanish Consul, who was not at home to see company. They gutted his office and tore down his sign.

Thence the torrent of people poured down Poydras, to attack the U.S. Exchange. A happy remark from the bar-keeper and speech from District Attorney Reynolds, diverted them from their purpose, and after taking "a drink all round," free, they concentrated upon the Jenny Lind purpose, and after taking "a drink all round," free, they concentrated upon the Jenny Lind Coffee House, corner of St. Charles and Perdido. It was gutted in a few minutes, and the street strewn with the wreck.

strewn with the wreck.

About this time, (8 P. M.,) an immense crowd had gathered in Lafayette Square. It was addressed by Judge Walker and Col. Field, of the Louisiana Regiment. Col. Christie was called for, but did not speak. Judge Walker very sensibly advised the crowd to bottle their wrath for use in Cuba; the article would very well bear exportation. Strong resolutions, denunciatory of the Spanish authorities, were passed in a hurrah. Concha, Captain General of Cuba, was then hung in effigy, and burnt amid the shouts of the crowd. A cry was raised for "White Hall." a coffee-A cry was raised for "White Hall," a coffee house opposite the St. Louis Hotel, and about a thousand persons poured down that direction. On their way a number of Spanish shops in Exchange Alley were broken into and gutted. At this moment, we cannot say positively, White Hall, a large and costly establishment, was clearly gut-

heretofore. "We shall keep all that we have got, and will get more."

Our meeting for the choice of delegates was held last Thursday evening at Chapman Hall, which was crowded to its utmost capacity. Eloquent addresses were made by Hon. Henry Wilson, President of the Senate, Hon. John C. Park, and David L. Elder, Esq., of Kentucky. The greatest enthusiasm prevailed, and everything indicates an increased vote even here in Boston.

The recent torqued continues to be a toric of the day and night the Spanish population was in the utmost trepidation. Their shops were generally closed. The excited mass of "gutters" seemed to have entire control of the whole city. No watchmen or military were visible, and the authorities were powerless, or would not act. The city was given up to a mass of frenzied men, every moment growing more excited.

contents.

A third demonstration was made on the White A third demonstration was made on the White Hall, in St. Louis street, at 10 o'clock, but thanks to the energetic conduct of Recorder Genois, who displayed a most commendable zeal in quelling the disturbances in the First Municipality, the multitude was induced to disperse without doing any damage. Major Gen. Lewis was also conspicuous in aiding the cause of order, and the efficient Capt. Youenes did his best to preserve peace and tranquility.

tranquillity.
Some fifteen or sixteen arrests of rioters have been made by the police of the first and second

The New Orleans papers bring us full details of the news by the Empire City, which sailed from Havana on the 18th ult. Although there is some repetition, the following summary will be found interesting. The Bulletin says:

A gentleman, who was a passenger on board the Empire City, informs us that the accredited report was that Lopez and his men had retired to a small town in the mountains called Los Passes.

LATEST NEWS FROM CUBA. IMPORTANT BY THE EMPIRE CITY. LETTERS FROM THE VICTIMS.

port was that Lopez and his men had retired to a small town in the mountains, called Los Posas, where they had fortified themselves in the houses; that they had been attacked, and had repulsed the Spanish troops three times, killing and wounding 18 officers besides a large number of men.

The following letter, which we find in the Picanus fully available the cauter of the contractor. yune, fully explains the cause of the capture of the fifty Americans: HAVANA, August 16, 1851.

Havana, August 16, 1851.

Dear Huling: We arrived on the Island of Cuba after the most horrible passage you can conceive of, cooped on board with 500 men.

We arrived on Sunday last, I believe—dates I have almost forgotten. The next morning Lopez, with General Paraguay and all the commanding officers, left us—(I mean Crittenden and his batalion) We heard nothing more of him for two days, when Crittenden despatched a note. He then requested we should join him at a little town some six or eight miles off, leaving us, in the meantime, to take care of all the baggage, &c. time, to take care of all the baggage, &c.

We started for him on Wednesday morning at two o'clock, and had proceeded only three miles and were attacked by 500 Spanish soldiers. In the first charge I received a very severe wound in the first charge I received a very severe wound.

in the knee. We repulsed them, however. They made another charge, and completely routed us. We spent two days and nights, the most miserayou.can imagine, in the chaparel, without anything to eat or drink.

We made the best of our way to the sea-shore, and come series best with which we made the content with which we want to the sea-shore,

and found some boats with which we put to sea. Spent a night upon the ocean, and next day, about 12 o'clock, were taken prisoners by the Habanero; were brought to Havana last night, and condemned to die this morning. We shall all be shot in

Good bye, and God bless you. I send the Masonic medal enclosed in this, belonging to my father. Convey it to my sister, Mrs. P—n, and tell her of my fate. Once more, God bless you. STANFORD. From this the *Picayune* infers that Lopez, with 300 men, advanced to Las Posas, leaving Crittenden, with 114 men, in charge of the baggage, who,

den, with 114 men, in charge of the baggage, who, on the next day, were cut off from their companions by 500 Spaniards, who arrived in the Pizarro. On the second night they attempted to form a junction with Lopez, but were attacked and routed by a large body of Spaniards. After wandering about in the thickets, 50 of them reached the seashore and found four small boats, and attempted to escape, but were captured. Of the remaining 64, 40 were surprised and shot at a small farmhouse, and 20 others found guarding an equal number of wounded comrades, were put to death. The remaining 24 were no doubt shot. Lopez was attacked at Las Posas, but defeated the Spaniards with great loss. Lopez held his own for two days, and then left, unmolested, for the interior. days, and then left, unmolested, for the interior.
The steamer arrived with the prisoners during the night, and their fate was determined upon at nce; and the fiat was that they should be once; and the fiat was that they should be executed the following morning at seven o'clock. A respite, however, was granted, and the execution did not take place until eleven o'clock. They were not permitted to go on shore in the city, but were immediately taken to one of the fortifications opposite the city, and there most brutally murdered! After the discharge of the infantry, those who were not instantly killed were beat upon the bead with the mucket mail life were the city. head with the muskets until life was extinct. The mangled corpses were then interred amid the shouts and curses of a bloodthirsty rabble. All this occurred within sight and hearing of the vessels in the port. Among those shot was a young lad of but 15 years, who beseeched them on his knees to send some one to him who could speak English; but his request was unheeded, and he shared the fate of the others.

A letter in the Picayune says the prisoners were tried by a court martial, on board the frigate Esperanza, and all the officers, two surgeons, and every fifth man were condemned to be shot. This

wreck. The editor narrowly escaped with his life through the intercession of Mayor Crossman.

Thence the crowd proceeded to the corner of Grayier and St. Cheeles These corners of the crowd proceeded to the corner of the crowd proceeded to the crowd proceeded to the corner of the crowd proceeded to th suppress everything that is not for their advan-tage to have known in public.

A letter in the Picayuna, dated Havana, August 18, says: "Several families arrived from the seat of war, near Bahia Honda, this morning, and re-port that the Patriots had killed a large number of the Spanish soldiers, and war advantage.

port that the Patriots and killed a large number of the Spanish soldiers, and were advancing. This, you will perceive, is in direct contradiction of the Government accounts, and you must sift the truth out for yourselves. I but give the facts as I hear them.

Another party of artillery left here this morning, and last night several wagons and mule loads f provisions were sent out.
A letter in the Delta, dated Havana, August

18, says: "I write to impress you with the conduct of our Consul, Mr. Owen, of Georgia. He has been called upon by several Americans, to go to the Captain General, who would not have refused him, to be present while these poor fellows lived, and obtain their dying request. He refused, absolutely, to have anything to do with it!"

The Picayune's correspondent also says:

"Mr. Owen, to my personal knowledge, was called upon by a countryman of ours, who wished to learn if he had made any effort to see the prisoners. In reply to the inquiry, the Consul replied—'Oh! these men have been placed by the President without the pale of the law, and I shall not interfere with them.' After some conversation, and suggestion that they might not be without the pale of humanity, the Consul con-cluded that he would write to the Captain General. At 2 o'clock, (several hours after the execu tion.) the same gentleman called again upon the Consul, and was informed that no reply had been received from the Captain General. Upon further inquiry, the Consul stated that in his letter he had merely asked for an interview."

The letter in the Delta, referred to above, con-"They shot several men on the 5th, (one German doctor, and the other an American engineer,) so I am well informed. Sixteen others

shot, positively.
"The Albany left us this morning, in alarm and without protection. We have a governmen of protection, surely. Lopez is said to be thirteen eagues from here, with 2,000 men. How thes men are scattered we do not know, nor can we tell, so many rumors that we cannot get at the truth. But four Spanish men of-war are just in, two of which are loading fast, for some purpose, what, we know not yet, The Government is alarmed, and the Spaniards worse. Trouble in the camp. They have brought up 183 wounded, and are said to have lost 428 in the first action. "The Pizarro is still ashore off Playitos; eight vessels are cruising between this and San Anto-

nio."

The Crescent contains the following letters from the slaughtered Kerr—one a copy, the other an original, the hand-writing of which is firm and regular, though in a few minutes he was to meet his terrible fate. We subjoin them, comitting one line of a peculiarly private and delicate nature.

ture:

DEAR FELICIA: Adieu, my dear wife. This is
the last letter that you will receive from your
Victor. In one hour I shall be no more.
Embrace all my friends for me. * *
My adieu to my sisters and brothers. Again, a
last adieu. I die like a soldier. Your husband,
Victor Kerr.

August 16, 1851—sixth hour of the day. MY DEAE FRIENDS: I leave you forever-I g to the other world, but with honor. I am pris oner in Havana, and in an hour I will have ceased to exist. My old friends, think often of me. I die worthy of the name I bear, worthy of a Creole, of a Louisianian, and as a Kerr. My friends, adieu, for the last time. Your devoted friend, August 16, 1851-61/4 o'clock.

The Picayune also contains the following leters from two other victims: HAVANA, August 16, 1851.

HAVANA, August 16, 1851.

My Dear Mother: I have but a few moments to live. Fifty of us are condemned to be shot within a half hour. I do not value life, but deeply regret the grief it will cause you to hear of my death. Farewell, then, my dear mother, sisters, and all; we may meet again in another world. Think of me often; forget the causes I have given you for grief; remember only my virtues. Farewell again, dearest mother; and believe me to be your affectionate son.

Mrs. Marie E. Brandt. Mrs. Marie E. Brandt. SPANISH FRIGATE ESPERANZA,

municipalities.

12 o'clock. The city is perfectly quiet.

P. S. We learn from the New Orleans papers, that all was quiet in that city on the 22d, and that 33 of the rioters had been arrested. They were the very lowest of the population, none of the "fill-

busters" being concerned in the riot. We see nothing of the Spanish Consul being in jail surdeath. All to be shot! This is a hard in death. All to be shot! This is a hard jate, but I trust to the mercy of God, and will recet my

I trust to the mercy of Gou, and fate manfully.

Think of me hereafter, not with regret, but as one whom you loved in life, and who lived you. Adieu, forever, my brothers, sisters, and friends.

Thomas C. James. Robert, our poor friends, G. A. Cook, and John O. Bryce, are with me, and send their last regard to you; also Clement Stanford, formerly of Nat-

STEALING MY THUNDER—The origin of this singular phrase is thus explained in D'Israell's Miscellanies. Jno. Dennis wrote a tragedy which the actors refused to perform to empty houses; but they retained some excellent thunder which Dennis had invented, and it rolled one night when Dennis was in the pit, and it was loudly applauded. He suddenly started up, and in a fit of passion cried to the audience at the top of his voice. "they won!" ext. my tragedy, but of his voice, "they won't act my tragedy, but they steal my thunder !?

FUGITIVES AND MANUMITTED SLAVES.

Table of Fugitives and Manumitted Slaves from the Southern States during the year ending June 1, 1850, Compiled for the New York Tribune, from official

isus returns.		Manumitt	ed			
Delaware				19	174	
Maryland	- 1	-		249	483	
Virginia		-		89	211	
North Care	olina			87	2	
South Caro	lina	-		64	2	
Georgia		-		91	30	
Florida				16	22	
Alabama		-		32	14	
Mississippi				7 49	11	
Louisiana		-		1 79	96	
Texas .				33	5	
Kentucky			-	143	164	
Tennessee			-1	69	40	
Missouri			41	59	54	
Arkansas			-	11	6	
District of	Colu	mbia	-	7	-	
9 100 11				-	-	
Total				1,017	1,314	- 7

THE DONALDSON CORRESPONDENCE.-It is not said that the letters of Hallett of Massachusetts Clarke of Vermont, Croswell of this State, and a, large number of other politicians, which were published the other day in the New York Herald, and several of which have been copied into other journals, were drawn from the writers by a trick. It is affirmed that there is no such public man in Texas as C. D. Donaldson, and the Boston Post, in an article probably written or dictated by Benjamin F. Hallett, the chairman of the National Democratic Committee, denies that Donaldso is, as the letter purporting to be written by him pretends, a member of that committee. The authorship of the Donaldson letter is

tributed to J. D. Wescott, who was formerly United States Senator from Florida, but who now does the politics for the Herald. Some explanation is due to the public. If the Donaldson letter, which drew so many replies from the politicians of the different States be the production of a real personage, and a member of the committee, the fact can be easily shown. If otherwise, the proceeding is a very discreditable one. The telegraphic despatch received in town this morning, stating that Donaldson was coming on immediately to New York, to fix the time for holding the Convention, and that Hallett was turned out of the committee, is probably from the same source as the Donaldson letter.

New York Evening Post.

DOMESTIC MARKETS.

BALTIMORE, Sentember 1, 1851.

Baltimore, September 1, 1851.

Beef Cattle.—Prices ranging from \$2.25 a \$3.25

per 100 lbs. on the hoof—equal to \$4.50 a \$5.75

net, and averaging \$2.60 gross.

Hogs.—A good supply. Live hogs at \$6.00 a \$6.15 per 100 lbs.

Flour and Meal.—Howard street flour at \$3.87½, and 500 bbls. City Mills at the same price. Rye

and 500 bbls. City Mills at the same price. Rye flour \$350. Corn meal \$3.00 a \$312½ per bbl. Grain.—Grain is very dull. Good prime red wheat at 72 a 75 cents; white 75 a 82 cents. Corn—yellow 56 a 57 cents; white 58 a 60. Rye 64 a 65 cents. Oats 33 a 36 cents.

Provisions—New mess pork \$15.87½ a \$16; prime \$13.50. Bacon—shoulders, 8½ a 5¾ cents; sides, 9¾ a 10, and hams 10 a 11, with fair sales. Lard in bbls. 9½ a 9¾ cents; in kegs 10¾ a 11. Wool.—Common unwashed 16 a 18 cents; washed 26 a 28 cents pri b. with small sales. ed 26 a 28 cents per lb, with small sales.

PHILADELPHIA, September, 1, 1851. Flour is steady-at \$3.75 for State brands. Rye flour, \$3 25. Corn meal, \$2.87 ½ per bbl. Red wheat at 82 a 83 cents, and prime white at 88 cents. Yellow corn at 60 a 61 cents. Rye, 60 cents. Oats, 34 a 36 cents.

Provisions steady—Bacon sides at 10 cents, and shoulders at 8 cents. Lard, 9 cents.

NEW YORK, September 1, 1851. Flour has declined under the steamer's news. Sales of 10 000 bbls. at \$3 \$1\frac{1}{4}\$ for State brands, \$4 a \$4 12\frac{1}{2}\$ for Genesee, and \$4 12\frac{1}{2}\$ a \$4 25 for Southern. Rye flour, \$3.37\frac{1}{2}\$. Corn meal, \$3. Genesee wheat at 93 cents, and red at 79 a 80 cents. Mixed corn at 56 cents. Rye at 65 cents.

Oats, 38 a 40 cents.

Provisions are firm—sales of 500 bbls. pork at \$15.75 for new mess, and \$13 a \$13.12½ for new prime, and \$12.62½ for old. Lard, 9 cents.

Contents Of No. 382 — Friet, welveshed a sair cents.

1. Chamois Hunting.—Frazer's Magazine.
2. Pars on the Amazon.—New York Evening Post.
3. Pitcairn's Island and the Islanders.—Athenaum.
4. My Novel; or Varieties in English Life, Part XII.
Bluckwood's Magazine.
5. Net Results of 1848 in Germany and Italy.—North
Brilish Review.
6. Destruction of Small Birds.—Hartford Courant.
7. Mr. Gladstone's Pamphlet on Naples.—Spectator.

PORTRY. Sabbath Evening. The Two Prayers. Names of Flowers. Instantaneous Photogenic Images Peace Congress. Penny Postage. Death of Dr. Lingard.

WASHINGTON, December 27,1845. Washington, December 27,1345.

Ofall the Pariodical Journals devoted to literature and science, which abound in Europe and in this country, this has appeared to me to be the mostuseful. It contains in deed the exposition only of the current literature of the English language; but this, by its immense extent and comprehension, includes a portraiture of the human mind is the utmostexpansion of the presentage.

Publishedweekly at six dollars syear, by E. LITTELL & CO., Corner of Tremont and Bremfield streets, Boston

For sale by JOSEPH SHILLINGTON, corner of cur-and-a-halfstreet and Pennsylvania avenue, Washing

TO PERSONS OUT OF EMPLOYMENT.

A MERICAN GIFT BOOKS FOR 1552.—To Clergymen,
A Postmasters, Teachers of Sabbath Schools, Book Agents,
Sandents, and Heads of Families!
Sears' American Pictorial Book Establishment removed
to 181 William Street, (near Spruce,) New York.
BOOK AGENTS WANTED.
The subscriber publishes a large number of most valuable
books, very popular, and of such a moral and religious influence, that while good men may safely engage in their circulation, they will confer a public benefit, and receive a fair
compensation for their labor.

12- To young men of enterprise and tact, this business
offers an opportunity for profitable employment seldom to be
met with. There is not a town in the Union where a right
honest and well disposed person can fail selling from 50 to
200 volumes, according to the population.

JUST FUBLISHED

"Pictorial Description of China and India," 600 pages and "Thrilling Incidents of the Wars of the United States," 600 pages. Retail price, \$250 per vol.

Our publications are too sumerous to be described in an advertisement.

advertisement.

(127 Any person wishing to embark in the enterprise, wil rick little by sending to the Publisher \$25, for which his will receive sample copies of the various works, (at whole sale prices,) carefully boxed, insured, and directed, affirding a very liberal per centage to the Agent for his trouble With these, he will soon be able to ascertain the most saleable. these, he will soon be able to ascertain the most saleable and to order accordingly.

(17) Persons wishing to engage in their sale, will receiv promptly, by mail, a Circular containing full particulars with "Directions to Persons disposed to act as Agents," to gether with the terms on which they will be furnished, by addressing the subscriber, post paid,

ROBERT SEARS, Publisher,

181 William Street, New York.

To Publishers of Newspapers throughout the United States:

Newspapers copying this advertisement, as above, without any alteration or abridgment, (including this notice,) and giving it six inside insertions, thall receive a copy of any one of our \$250 or \$3 works, (subject to their order,) by sending one or more papers marked "Sears's Family Visiter, New York. PHILADELPHIA, WILMINGTON, AND BALTI

MORE RAILROAD.

SUMMER ARRANGEMENT.

Three Fast Lines to Philadelphia, Daily, (except Sundays) FARE IN EACH, THREE DOLLARS.

ON and after Monday. 2d December, the mail and passenger trains to Philadelphia will be run as follows, vis:

Morning Mail Train, stopping at way stations, will leave the Company's New Depot, President street, at 9 o'clock, daily, (except Sundays), through in five and a half hours. To this train a second class car will be attached, the fare in which will be two dollars, and the ticket for which mu t be produred in the office before starting, as none can be sold in the car.

Night Mail Train, stopping at all the regular stations on the road, will leave the President street Depot every night at 8 o'clock—being the only line on Sundays.

Returning, the trains will leave Falladelphia, respectively, at half past 8 A. M. and 10 P. M.

NO TICE.—Tickets for the above lines must be procured at the office. Baggage by the above lines is at its owner's risk, and passengers are expressly prohibited taking anything as baggage to the waring apparel. Fifty pon da allowed each passenger.

Baltimore, April 19.

MARLHORO! HOTEL.

TEMPERANCE HOUSE. JENKS & PARKS, No. 229 Washington street, Boston. C. W. JENKS. March 20—17g

A. M. GANGEWER, Attorney and Agent, Washington City, D. C.,
A TTENDS to claims for Pensions, Bonnty Land, Extra
Pay, and Arrearages of Pay, and the settlement of Accounts before the several Departments of the Government.
References.—Hon. S. P. Chase, Ohlo; Hon. D. Wilmot,
Pennsylvania; Hon. O. Coile, Wisconsin; Hon. Ellis Lewin,
Lancuster, Pennsylvania; Gen. Edward Armor, Carling,
Pennsylvania; Dr. G. Bailey, Editor National Era; and the
accounting officers generally.

NEW YORK AND ERIE RAILROAD.

TRAINS leave New York as follows, from pier foot of Dunne street, daily, Sundays excepted:

1. Morning Express Train at 6 a m, for Dunkirk, stopping only at Sufferns, Chester, Middletown, Delaware, Narrowsburg, Hancock, Deposit, Susquehanna, Binghampton, Owego, Waverley, Elmira, Corning, Hornellaville, and Olean. This train connects at Dunkirk with a line of splendid steamers, one of which leaves immediately on arrival of the cars, for Cleveland, direct, sarriving in time to take the express train fer Cincinnat. Passengers for Geneva, Rodester, and Buffalo, take this train, and arrive at Geneva the same evening, and at Rochester and Buffalo the same night.

2. Mail Train at 8 a m, via Piermont. stopping at all the stations, and arriving at Elmira at half past 8 p m. This train remains at Elmira at laight, and proceeds next morning at 8 o'clock, arriving at Dunkirk in the afternoon.

3. Way Train at half past 3 p m, via Piermont, Otisville, and all intermediate stations. NEW YORK AND ERIE RAILROAD. and all intermediate stations.

4 Way Train at 5 p m, via Jersey City, for Otisville and all intermediate stations.

5. Evening Express Train at 6 p m, for Dunkirk, stopping at the same stations as the Day Express Train, except

Hancock.

This Train connects at Dunkirk with the splendid steamers Niagara, Keystone State, and Empire, one of which will leave for Detroit, direct, on the arrival of the ears, and connect at Detroit with the Express Trains on the Michigas Central Railroad, for Chicage, Milwaukie, &c. Tassengers for Geneva, Rochester, and Buffalo, taking this Train, arrive at Geneva next morning, and at Rochester and Buffalo in advance of any other line.

TRAINS TO NEW YORK. 1. Morning Express Train leaves Dunkirk at 6 a m, stopping at the same stations as going west, and arriving in New York the same avening. stopping at the same stations as going west, and arriving in New York the same evening.

2. Way Train leaves Otisville at a quarter past 6 a m, stopping at all the stations, arriving in New York at 20 min-utes past 10.

3. Mail Train leaves Dunkirk at 10 a m, stopping at all the stations, and arrives in Elmira at half past 6 p m.

4. Mail Train leaves Geneva at 4 a m, and timira at 8 a m, stopping at all the stations, and arrives in New York at 8 p m.

5 p m.
5. Econing Express Train leaves Dunkirk at half past 3 p m, stopping at the same places as going west, and at Goshen, and arrives in New York the next foreno'n.
Freight Train* leave from pler foot of Duane street at 6 p m, for all stations on the road, and for Rochester and Buffalo.
[Aug. 14] CHARLES MINOT, Superintendent.

BUCHANAN'S JOURNAL OF MAN. Monthly—32 pages, \$1 per annum, in advance.
Bi-monthly and Monthly—(\$2 per annum, in advance.)
Six Nos. of \$2 pages each, and six of \$5 each, making 768.
VOL. Ill commences July, 1851. This unique originat
Outly of the demonstrated systems of Phrenology, Physiology, and Physiognomy—and surveys from a new point of
view the great wonders of the age. The knowledge of man
and the elevation of the race are its aims. Specimen numhers sent gratuitously. Addres the editor, Dr. JOSEPH
R. BUCHANAN, Cincinnati.

R. BUCHANAN, Cincinnati.

Vol. 1, containing nine plates (one exhibiting the new system of Phrenology) and 624 pages, will be sent by mail for temporal for 12—1yr LIBERTY ALMANAC FOR 1852. LIBERTY ALMANAC FOR 1852.

THE American and Foreign Anti-Slavery Society have just published another stereotyped Almanne, for the coming year, with special reference to the great question of Slavery at the present time, and in the expectation that the friends of the cause throughout the country will co-operate in diffusing extensively the valuable statistical and reading matter it contains. Considering the expense at which it is sold, and the increased facilities for forwarding it, by express or otherwise, from New York, over the whole of the Northern States, it is confidently expected that the circulation this year will greatly exceed that of any previous year. So much useful matter cannot well be circulated at less expense.

much useful matter cannot well be circulated at less expense.

The Almanac for 1852 contains 40 pages, being four pages larger than the Almanac for 1851. It also contains more eagravings. Some of those of last year are used again, with two new and beautiful ones, the first entitled "No Higher Law," and the other a portrait of Ellen Crafts, in the dress in which she made her escape from slavery. The Almanac is handsomely printed, on good paper, with a Calendar equal in all respects to that of the American Tract Society's Almanac for 1852, with the Eclipses, Cycles, &c., &c. The Almanac contains a variety of interesting and valuable reading and statistical articles of an anti-slavery character, selected and original. The prices will be as follows:

selected and original. The prices will be as follows:

For one thousand copies

For one thousand copies

For one hundred copies

For one dosen copies

For one dosen copies

For a single copy

The friends of the cause are carnestly invited to co-operate in giving a wide circulation to the Almanac, and to send their orders at an early day for a liberal supply. It is suggested that they make arrangements with merchants in their neighborhood, before visiting New York, to have a few hundred or thousand Almanace packed with their goods. In this way the cost of transportation will be very small. If no such opportunity offers, the owners of expresses are now more reasonable in their charges than heretofore. Or they may be sent by mail, any distance under 500 miles, for event, postage prepaid.

Orders, enclosing payment, in bank notes or post off stamps, may be addressed to

WILLIAM HARNED, Agent,

Agg. 1.

48 Beekmans t., New York.

N. B. Editors friendly to the cause of freedom are re-

Aug. l.

AB Beekman st., New York.

N. B. Editors friendly to the cause of freedom are respectfully requested to give the above an insertion, as the object in publishing the Almanae is not to make money, but o diffuse useful information at cost. FANCY SILK GOODS, DRESS TRIMMINGS, &c. J. K. Mell-WAIN & SON, Philadelphia, No. 3 Banks.
J. street, importers and dealers in Fringes, Gimps, and
Buttons, Hosiery, Gloves, Ribbons, Purse Twist, Combs,
Steel Beads, Spool Cotton, Tapes, Needles, Pins, Bobbin,
&c. &c. &c.

BENNETT'S NATIONAL SKY-LIGHT GALLERY PENNS YLVANIA AVENUE. One door east of Z. D. Gilman's Drug Store,

One deer enst of Z. D. Gilman's Drug Stere.

EXHIBITION FREE.

To meet the increasing patronage of this establishment, the Sitting and Exhibition Rooms have been enlarged, and fitted up in a style second to none in this country.

It was necessary, also, to have more assistance in the operating department; and I have therefore associated with me far. F. M. Cory, from New York, which will enable us to maintain the present popularity of this Gallery.

Some valuable additions to the collection of specimens have been recently made, among which we will mention that of JENNY LIND, taken from life; one of AMIN BEY, Turkish Envoy; and one, from a Daguerrectype taken in Rome, of Powers's statue of JOHN C. CALHOUN.

The collection of the United States Senate, intended for exhibition at the World's Fair, to be held in London in May next, will be complete in a few days, a part of which may be

ratheticin at the World's Fair, to be held in London in May next, will be complete in a few days, a part of which may be seen at this time.

Having a superior Sky-Light, and one of the best German Cameras, capable of taking portraite swelve times the usual size, and twice the size of any in this city, toge her with a constant and successful practice for the last twelve years, we feel condent in being able to furnish Daguerrecty pes to those who may want them, which, for beauty of tone, clearness of impression, life-like expression, grace and ease of position, cannot be surpassed.

By a new and improved process practiced at this establishment, we are enabled to take pictures in the short space of one second, enabling parents to supply themselves with perfect Daguerrectypes of their little ones, of all ages.

CF Miniatures neatly set in lockets, breastrins, finger rings, and settings furnished, if desired.

N. S. BENNETT.

Jan. 2.

JOHN W. NORTH. A TTORNEY and Counsellor at Law, and General Lagd Agent, Falls of St. Anthony. Minnesota Territory Oct. 11....v

HENRY H. PAXTON. TTORNEY and Counsellor at Law, and Solicitor in Chancery, Cadia, Harrison county, Ohio. Jan. 9. HOOKER & HAWLEY,

A TTORNEYS and Counsellors at Law, Hartford, Connecticut.

Sept. 12-ly JOSEPH R. HAWLEY. Sept. 12-1y GOVERNESS OR STORE ASSISTANT. A YOUNG LADY, a native of Ir-land, wishes to obtain a situation in either of the above capacities. She would undertake the education and care of young children, or would accept of a situation as assistant in a store, in some of the principal cities of the United States or Canacia. Terms will be found very moderate. Please address, by letter, to Miss Creighton, care of Mr. William Wright, Toulon, Starke Co., ill. July 24.

THOMAS M. MARSHALL, A TTORNEY and Counsellor at Law, Pittsburgh, Pers-JAMES BIRNEY AND CHARLES C. PEIRCE,

Cincinnati.

BIRNEY & PEIRCE, Attorneys at Law and Notaries D Public.

JAMES BIRNEY, commissioned to take depositions, asknowledgment of deeds, and to administer oaths and affirmknowledgment of the Governors of

Tennessee Vermont Wisconsin.
Texas Maryland
Special attention given to collections and to the taking of omee. No. 114 Main street July 25.

NEW YORK TAILORING ESTABLISHMENT. BRANCH OF W. T. JENNINGS & Co., NEW YORK Pennsylvania avenue, near Sixth street, Washington. THE subscriber still continues to conduct the branch of the above establishment, where he has on hand a large assortment of Cloths, Cassimeres, and Vestings, which will be made up at the same prices and in the same style as New Vork York.

Also on hand, a large stock of Overcoats, Sack, Frock, and Dress Coats, Pants and Vests, and every article necessary for a gentleman's wardrobe, that in every emergency gentlemen may be fitted with a fashionable suit without delay.

Jan. 2. WALTER HOWE 4

ECLECTIC MEDICAL INSTITUTE OF CINCIN-NATI, CHARTER FD IN 1845. Total number of matriculants from 1845 to 1851, 1,054.

Fuculty—The seventh winter session of this College will commence on the first Monday of November, 1851, and con-tinue four months. The chairs of the Faculty will be ar-ranged as follows:

I. G. JONES, M. D., Professor of Theory and Practice of Medicine. of Medicine.

R. S. NEWTON, M. D., Professor of Surgery.

B. L. HILL, M. D., Professor of Obstetrics, and Diseases
of Women and Children.

Z. FREEMAN, M. D., Professor of Special, Surgical and athological Anatomy.

J. R. BUCHANAN, M. D., Professor of Physiology, and

for the study of Anatomy. Anabounds and cheap. Prompt attendance at the opening of the session is expected.

Terms.—Tickets to a full course of Lectures (until graduation) \$100 in advance, or a well endorsed note for \$125. To a single course of Lectures \$60 in advance, or a well endorsed note for \$270. Matriculation ticket \$5, Graduation \$15, Demonstrator's ticket \$5. Board costs from \$2 to \$2.50 per week. Students onestiones board themselves for much less. Students, upon their arrival in the city, will call at the office of Professor R. S. Newton, on Seventh street, between Vine and Race. For further particulars, address Dr. R. S. Newton, or 108. R. BUCHANAN, M. D., Dean. Cincinnati, Ohio, August, 1851.

Aug. 23.

THE NATIONAL ERA.

Translated for the National Era. REPUBLIC OF NEW GRENADA.

LAW FOR THE LIBERATION OF SLAVES. The Senate and House of Representatives of New Grenada in Congress assembled:

DECREE. ART. 1. After the 1st day of January, 1852, all the slaves existing in the Republic shall be free, and shall, in consequence, from that date enjoy the same rights and obligations which the Constitution and laws guaranty and impose upon all other Grenadians.

ART. 2. The proof of the liberty of each slave

shall be the Letter of Freedom, issued in his favor with reference to the existing laws, after the previous valuation made under legal formalities, and as shall be prescribed by the Executive pow-

1. No slave under 45 years of age shall be valued at less than 1,600 reals if a male, and 1,200 reals if a female; and no slave over 45 years of age shall be valued above 1,200 reals if a male, and 800 reals if a female.

ART. 3. The juntas of manumission shall issue and to whom Letters of Freedom may be granted and to whom Letters of Freedom may be granted in conformity with this law, certificates of the presentation, valuation, and liberty of each slave, so as to enable them duly to exchange said cer-tificates for the manumission bonds ordered to be issued by the present law.

ART. 4. The junta shall open a register of the

names of all the slaves existing in the canton, stating, if possible, the date and place of birth of each respectively, the parochial district of their residence, and the owner to whom they belong. Of this register an authorized copy shall be made, and sent to the provincial junta of manumission. ART. 5. The provincial junta, in view of the copies of all the registers of the canton, shall form a tabular statement, of which they shall send a copy to the Executive power, through the Secretary of Foreign Relations, in order that the Treasury may issue bonds for the debt created the present law, in conformity with the regu-

tive power for such purpose.

ART. 6. The bonds to be issued in conformity with this law shall be called "manumission bonds," and shall not bear interest. The annua product of the contributions established by a previous as well as the present law, for the man mission of slaves shall be annually appropriated for the extinguishment of said bonds, for which the Executive power shall make up lots of 1,000 to 10,000 reals, and sell same at public auction to the best bidder, who may offer the highest price, in bonds of the debt created by

ART. 7. The Executive power shall take such measures that the manumission treasurers shall pay into the respective offices of the Treasury all the funds which they may severally secure, and of these, together with those that may be re-coverd by the officers of the Treasury and applied by former as well as the present law, for the anumission of slaves, a separate account shall

ART. 8. At the end of each fiscal year, a gen ral account shall be made up of the receipte, and the sum total thereof, both in money and in liqui-dated debts, shall be appropriated by the Execu-tive power, and the extinguishment of the bonds for the debt created by the present law, in conformity with what is stated in article 6. ART. 9. The funds destined for manumissio

are hereby increased by the following imposts, to be recovered from the 1st day of September next: 1. Six per cent. instead of four, and fifteen per cent. instead of. twelve-and-a-half, mentioned in section 1 of article 1 of the law of the 22d of June,

sections 4, 9, and 10, of said article.

3. Four per cent. of the rents proceeding from chaplaincies and pious foundations for ecclesias-

4. Two per cent. of all rents proceeding from ecclesiastical benefices, the property of monasteries, and all other property known under the plea in abatement, the sources from which the common denomination of mortmain, with the ex-ception of the rents of charitable and beneficent particular, let us take one instance of this charged stablishments, or for public education.

5. Four per cent. of civil and military pensions

amounting to \$200 yearly, and an addition of one per cent. on all pensions exceeding that tion.

and no authority, public corporation or function-ary whatsoever, shall divert the same from their objects, or appropriate sums in any other way than is hereiu established; but they shall be jointly and severally responsible and compelled to re-imburse any sum or sums they may use or ap-propriate for other objects, both the corporation or the functionary, who may give the order as well as the functionary or employée who may ex

coute the same.

ART. 12. Immediately after the publication this law in each head of canton shall cease the effect of the authority contained in the chapters marked Nos. 1, 2, and 3, of article 9 of the law of the 22d June 1850; but the debts contracted up to that day shall be paid in cash out of the manumsssion funds. From thenceforward the funds to be collected shall serve to carry into effect the provisions of the present law.

Art 13. No fugitive slave shall be valued be-

fore his arrest, nor the certificate of his value issued as mentioned in article 3. Neither shall any slave over 60 years of age, who are few, nor those manumitted born after the publication of law 7, part 6, treaties 1, of the Recdina, also are not liable to be sold. ART. 14. All foreign slaves seeking refuge in

been imported into the territory of that nation; New Grenada to pay a suitable indemnity to the actual owners of such slaves in part payment of the sum which this Republic is entitled to receive of the old Colombian debt due by Peru.

ART. 16. The duties which may be owing to the manumission revenue by the death of any person, who may have left property in different provinces, shall be paid in that in which he died, and for the payment whereof the respective man-umission juntas shall make the requisite arrange

ents.
ART. 17. If the person dying shall leave propthe liquidation and payment shall be made in the canton in which he died, if the provincial junta of manumission do not designate for such pur-pose another in which part of the property is sit-

ART. 18. The holders of annuities, the pledge whereof consists in slaves, or on mortgage of slaves, may redeem same with the bonds author-ized to be issued by the present law, and which shall be received in payment at their nominal

ART. 19. This law shall take effect any other law to the contrary notwithstanding, and the Executive power shall prescribe all the necessary rules and regulations for the due and practical

fulfilment thereof.

Given at Bogota the 21st May, 1851. The President of the Senate:

The President of the House of Representatives
Jose Calcedo Rojas. The Secretary of the Senate:

The Representative Secretary:
Antonio Maria Pradilla. Bogota, the 21st May, 1851. Let it be executed and published.

The President of the Republic

[L. S] JOSE HILARIO LOPEZ. The Secretary of Foreign Relation: VICTORIA DE D. PAREDEL.

DEATH OF THE HON. JAMES McDOWELL, OF VIRGINIA.

It is with heartfelt sorrow that we perform the

or private life.

As a I representative of the People, we may sum up his character by saying that of all men we have known he approached the nearest to filling that place in the unbounded respect, confidence, and deference of the House which was left so long vacant by the death of William Lowndes, of South Carolina.—National Intelligencer.

For the National Era. CHRISTIANITY DEFENDED .- No. 1.

DEAR Siz: In the Era of August 7th, some writer, over the signature of J. C. Martin, attacks, with some little acrimony, an article of mine with some little acrimony, an article of mine which you had appropriately enough titled, "Christianity and the Church: Precision of language desirable." In avowing his infidelity, and taking exceptions to my remarks, Mr. Martin gives the whole weight of his testimony to the truth of my position, viz: that the writer I criticized was taking Infidel ground and aiding Infidelity. delity, Declining to follow your correspondent into the

arena of personal controversy, permit me to use the occasion to place before your readers some farther thoughts on the matters at issue, as it is a subject deeply agitating the American mind, and bearing powerfully on the welfare of the world.

It will be conceded that the whole human family are immensely interested in knowing whethe

Christianity is true. If true, it is the mightiest of all truths; if talse, the most monstrous of all falsehoods. If, therefore, men doubt or disbelieve its claims, it is their right and duty to give to the world the grounds of such disbelief. But common honesty and humanity demand that they shall offer reason and not ridicule to those of their shall offer reason and not ridicule to those of their race who believe religion divine, and the Bible the word of God. They can never subserve the cause of truth or humanity by stealthy innendoes, nor by pretending to desire the purity of the Church whilst they trike at its life. Let Infidelity and Christianky meet face to face in fair encounter, and then let truth triumph. Neither God nor man has any need of falsehood.

It is foreign to our present purpose to attempt any formal argument for the truth of the Bible. Abler hands have already done that work, and have raised around religion such a rampart of solid reasons, that it may defy the assaults of un-belief for all coming time. The friends and foes of the Bible have more than once met in open conflict, and infidelity has not yet put for objection that has not been as fairly and fully refuted. And now (slas! for the obstinate perversity of our race!) Infidelity, in the persons of its more unscrupulous partisans, has changed its name, and, underpretence of advocating a "pure and primitive Christianity," is seeking to bring contempt upon all Christian men and Christian rganizations. Perhaps they honestly imagine that the noble and benign truths and charities o Christianity may be practically severed from its peculiar faith and forms, and may find as potential utterance in the pages of an almanack, or in a Socialist's creed, as in the Book of God, or in

the service and ceremonial of a Christian Church To us, however, Christianity is not merely a creed of beautiful and benevolent truth; it is a divine organization for making that truth practi-cable to mankind. It is not merely a transcript of the law and love of heaven—it is the kingdor of heaven on earth; and we must continue t hold him an enemy, not merely to the Church but to Christianity, who attempts to bring discredit

upon the least requirement or institution of that kingdom. But it is charged that Christianity has become corrupt, and the inference, with some is, that, therefore, it cannot be divine. It is with this charge and inference that we at present have to the churches to the wild winds.

But, before examining this charge, and before making the admissions which we must certainly corruption, and an instance that has been the most fruitful of all, in the attacks to which it has ex-

Among the accusers of the Church, then, there South. Perhaps, personal injuries, fines, or im-prisonments, have embittered his mind till the dark eelings of revenge have been added to the party nimosity which had already swallowed up the riginal gushing charities of the reformer, and he looks around him to find some weapon with which to reach the bosom of his foes. Believing himself still the embodiment of justice and humanity, he thinks he may claim the Church of Christ as his natural ally, and he exhorts it to hurl the thun-ders of its fiercest anathema against the guilty and hated South. But the Church does not obey his hated South. But the Church does not obey his bidding. It hesitates, debates, attempts to mollify his wrath, and ends, perhaps, with a censure upon his uncharitable temper. Disappointed and en-raged, he turns away in bitterness and curses the raged, he turns away in officerness and correct the Church and Christianity, denouncing them as pro-slavery and corrupt. Others, friends of the man and partisans of his cause, join in his cry, and henceforth they are the open opponents of the

There are others within the churches who are or fancy they are, far in advance of their brethren in anti-slavery feeling, and who, failing to bring the Church up by a beck to their stand point, turn impatiently and join the cry, "a Pro-slavery

There is a still larger class both within and ART. 14. All foreign slaves seeking refuge in the territory of New Grenada are hereby declared free, and the local authorities shall be bound to assist and protect them by all the means in their power.

ART. 15. The Executive power is authorized to enter into a public treaty with the Government of the Republic of Peru, by means whereof to obtain the liberty of the Grenadian slaves who have been imported into the territory of that nation;

Now Grenada to refuge in the place of the church, who feeling, right without the pale of the church, who feeling, right without the pale of the church, who feeling, right without the pale of the church, who feeling, right without the pale of the church, who feeling, right without the pale of the church, who feeling, right without the pale of the church, who feeling, right without the pale of the church, who feeling, right without the pale of the church, who feeling, right without the pale of the church, who feeling, right without the pale of the church, who feeling, right without the pale of the church, who feeling, right without the pale of the church, who feeling, right without the pale of the church, who feeling, right without the pale of the church, who feeling, right without the pale of the church, who feeling, right without the pale of the church, who feeling, right without the pale of the church, who feeling, right without the pale of the church of Christianity, nor knowing what spirit they are of, and on the other hand, overrating the apathy they wink they perceive, confess in sorrow, or urge in complaint, that it is too true—the churches are windled to the church of the

Must we not, in justice, add to these accusers of the Church, those who deny, or, if you please, disbelieve the authority of the Bible, and who, unable to refute Christianity by fair argument, attack it under a pretended indignation towards its corruptors, and attempt to discredit it by magnifying the faults of its friends and professors? What would be thought of the honesty or ability of the man who should attempt to disprove the excellency of republicanism or civilization by the same means? Such are the sources whence these charges have come, and we shomit it to the verdict of the have come, and we submit it to the verdict of th world, whether we ask for Christianity anything more than stern strict justice, when we claim for it freedom even from suspicion till charges so sus-piciously urged shall be carefully examined and

The charges thus shated on the score of preju diced accusers, must be still farther lessened by the universally conceiled fact that there are many hypocrites in the obarches, who use religion to cloak their evil deeds, but for whose iniquity Chris-tianity can in no wisebe held accountable. No candid man will hold region to account for what is done by infidels under her cloak. But with is done by infidels under her cloak. But with all these abatements, there are still giant evils in the Church, which should be fairly examined, and which we propose to eximine in another article. We remark here, again, in conclusion, these charges are too weighty and serious, by far, to be lightly passed, or unfairly met. On the truth of Christianity is depending the temporal and eternal weal of the great family of man, an issue so grand and awful, that before it, all questions of Government, and even the abolition of human servitude pale into insignificance.

FROM SANTA FE.—I have a despatch from Independence, Missouri, Lated 23d August. The Santa Fe mail had arrived, bringing Messrs. Cranston, Dana, Sanford, and Stewart, of the Boundary Commission. Col. Sunner's command had reached Santa Fe. Many changes in the military posts had been made, and those of the interior broken up. The headquarters have been removed to Moro. Major Weightman had been chosen Delegate to Congress. hosen Delegate to Congress.

A London letter says that the ploughs of Messrs. Prouty & Mears, of Boston, have won the first premium at the great exhibition in London. This testimonial to American skill is more pleas-

MINISTER.

Continued from last week.

Ехнівіт В.

Podzamszczyzna, in Galicia, June 2, 1851. Sin: You are doubtless surprised why you had no news for so long a time from the honorable Mr. Estko. I undertake to explain to you the easons of it:
Mr. Estko executed in this country, and sent

from here to you and to Mr. Tochman, a power from here to you and to Mr. Pootman, a power of attorney, authorizing you both to prosecute his and his relatives' claim to the succession of Gen. Kosciusko. On being informed by Mr. Tochman that that power of attorney did not revoke the authority of Messrs. Fendall and Bradley, he subsequently, from this country, (Salicia,) wrote him a letter, explaining that it was his intention to revoke the authority of these two gentlemen, nd that he does revoke it by that letter

and that he does revoke it by that letter.

Upon his return to the kingdom of Poland, in February last, Mr. Estko was summoned by the chief of the military government of Lublin (military governor) to return to his office the passport under the authority of which he was allowed to go to Galicia whenever his bnsiness required, and to appear personally in his office in Lublin, in order to answer some inquiries to be made of him.

On his arrival in Lublin, and appearance in the office of the military chief, he was apprized. that his excellency the Viceroy required that he should explain what communication he enter-tains with the emigrants (exiles) in America— Mr. Bodisco, the ambassador having reported

him as follows: 1st. That he (Mr. Estko) obtained, by force from his relatives, a power of attorney, and, upon its authority, executed another power of attorney in Galicia, which he fraudulently caused to be authenticated in the office of the imperial legation at Vienna.

2d. That he is in correspondence with the

exiles in America, and furnishes to them information injurious to the empire of Russia. 3d. That he receives from them rebellious and in Rassia

That he sends considerable sums of mon ev to the exiles in America. 5th. That, in the prosecution of the succession of Gen. Kosciusko, he is acting injuriously to the interest of the rest of the members of the family, and wishes to defraud them for his own benefit, and for the benefit of the eviler

These charges made against the Hon. Hipolitus Estko have been sent by Mr. Ambassador Bodisco to his Highness, (his excellency the Vicercy of the kingdom of Poland,) and also to the honorable the Ministry of the Interior of the Russian Em-pire; and the Ministry directed the governor of Grodno to compel Mrs. Catharine Estko, Mr. Roman Estko, and Mrs. Louisa Narbut, born Estko, to revoke that power of attorney, and to re-engage as their attorneys Messrs Fendall and

Mr. Hipolitus Estko was informed of it by his relatives, and they wrote to him that the governor threatened to force them to comply with that order. In answer to this information, Mr Hipolitus Estko submitted to his relatives that they cannot comply with that order or demand, because, al-though they gave him only a power of attorney to prosecute their claim to the succession of General Kosciusko, deceased, yet there are subsisting family compacts, by which he became assignee of their portions. He suggested to them to make known to their government, that in reality they have no interest in the estate, having assigned the same to Mr. Hipolitus Estko. I do not know, and Mr. Hipolitus Estko does not know, what they have done in the premises. But it seems to me that his highness the Viceroy of the kingdom of Poland gave no credit to the charges which the ambassa-dor preferred against Mr. Hipolitus Estko, be cause, in his already alluded to order, he required possible such explanation on the subject as Mr. Hipolitus Estko would give, warning him that a delay in this respect would expose Mr. Estko and other heirs to a procrastination in the cause, the ambassador having been directed not to interfere in the proceedings of that cause until the investigation should be finished, and further decision ther in personal considerations.

The honorable Hipolitus Estko gave the follow-

ing explanation in this matter:
1. That he never acted fraudulently, nor did e ever use force towards his relatives in the famith what loyal regard he always acted towards

uestion according to the forms prescribed by the aws of Galicia, where it was made; that it was uthenticated by the Forum of Lemberg, by the nently by the Minister of Foreign Affairs of the mpire of Austria, and by the legation of the nited States at Vienna; that the authentication

of the Russian legation there was not necessary, and Mr. Estko was not in Vienna.

3. That he communicated with you and Mr. Tochman solely and exclusively in matters relation of General Kosciusko, deceas d, and never had from either of you any communication on any other subject.

4. That he never sent money to either of you,

nor to any other person.

5. He stated that the ambassador meddles is 5. He stated that the ambassador meddles in this cause without authority; that he opposes him (Estko) in retaining the counsel of his own choice, and wishes to force upon him persons who have not his confidence. He also stated that upon the memorial of the Estkos his Majesty the Emperor Alexander, deceased, directed his imperial Minister of Foreign Affairs to send to Washington, through the medium of the imperial legation their documents of heirship, with an express in struction that the legation should not interfer struction that the legation should not interfere in retaining the counsel, nor in any other manner in the proceedings of the case. He charged that the present ambassador departed from these in-structions, and is acting contrary to the order of his Majesty the Emperor, deceased.

6. Lastly, to avoid all suspicion, Mr. Hipolitus Estko pledged his word of honor that he would

Estko pledged his word of honor that he would not write to you, nor to Mr. Tochman, without the special permission of his highness the Viceroy. It seems to me that his highness the Viceroy was satisfied with this explanation, as he ordered that the passport given to Mr. Estko te go to Galicia, when his business should require it, should be returned to him. The detention of it during this

nvestigation had exposed him, however, to great From this statement you will perceive the dan-ger and the trouble to which Mr. Estko was exger and the trouble to which Mr. Estko was exposed in consequence of the false charges which the ambassador preferred against him. You will perceive how important it is to disclose the base and treacherous views of the ambassador. Now, as some time ago you mentioned in a letter that there exist some family connections, or others, between please then, sir, to ascertain and inform us of the nature of those relations, whatever they may be.

whatever they may be.
It seems to me that when you ascertain what relations exist—family relations or others—be-tween Mr. Bodisco and the gentleman above al-luded to, you should (retaining all regard for the the Government of Russia) expose in plain language the unwarrantable interference of the am-bassador, and his personal interest in this case. You should do this in a letter addressed directly to the honorable Hipolitus Estko, which you should address to him in Poland. On receiving such a letter, Mr. Estko will proba-

On receiving such a letter, Mr. Estro will proughly not neglect to communicate it to his Government, in order to refute further the false and unjust charges which the ambassador preferred against him.

With great consideration, I am, sir, respectfully, your obedient servant, To I. I. Chutkowski, Esq.

EXHIBIT C. STATE OF NEW YORK,
City and County of New York:

Before me, a justice of the peace of the city and county aforesaid, on the 14th day of July, 1851, personally appeared Ignatius I. Chutkowski, who, after being duly sworn, and according to law, says and deposes: That he has received a letter from Mr. Leon Choynowski, from Galicia, empire of Austria, dated 2d June, 1851, informing him that Mr. de Bodisco, Minister of Russia, residing in Washington city, D. C., addressed two official depatches, one to the Minister of the Interior De-

gard of all with whom he was associated in public or private life.

As a Lepresentative of the People, we may sum plus character by saying that of all men we have known he approached the nearest to filling that place in the unbounded respect, confidence, and deforence of the House which was left so long vacant by the death of William Lowndes, of South Carolina.—National Intelligencer.

dows of said house, and presented said musket or blunderbuss at this deponent, threatened 'that if blunderbuss at this deponent, threatened 'that if of Russia, to great trouble and danger, and this deponent being further informed by said letter that, in consequence of these charges and others, orders were given to the Military Governor of Groon to compel the heirs residing within the approached the nearest to filling that of all men we have known he approached the nearest to filling this deponent verify believes he would have done, had not deforence of the House which was left so long vacant by the death of William Lowndes, of South Carolina.—National Intelligencer.

KOSCIUSKO'S HEIRS AND THE RUSSIAN

MINISTER sign a power of attorney, prepared in the name of Joseph H. Bradley and P. R. Fendall, members of the Washington bar, the object of which is to su-persede the authority which Mr. Hipolitus Estko sent to Major G. Tochman and this deponent, to prosecute their claim to the estate which General Kosciusko left in this country—this deponent, therefore, under the solemnity of oath, says, detherefore, under the solemnity of oath, says, de-clares, and deposes, that all and every one of the said charges made by Mr. Bodisco against Mr. Hipolitus Estko are false, malicious, and vindic-tive, having for their object to ruin Mr. Hipolitus Estko and his family, to avenge upon him for de-feating Mr. Bodisco's efforts to appropriate to himself the control of the litigation depending in the courts of this country for recovery of the es-tate of General Kosciusko. The deponent says that he makes the affidavit for the purpose of taking further measures to defend Mr. Hipolitus Estko, and other heirs of Gen. Kosciusko, from malicious and false charges of Mr. de Bodisco. ous and false charges of Mr. de Bodisco. IGS. I. CHUTKOWSKI.

Sworn before me, B. W. OSBORNE, Police Justice of the Peace.

STATE OF NEW YORK, City and County of New York, ss:

I, George W. Riblet, clerk of the city and county, being a court of record, do hereby certify that B. W. Osborne, before whom the annexed deposition was taken, was at the time of taking the same a commissioner of deeds for the said city and county, duly appointed and sworn, and authorized to administer oaths, to be used at any court in said State, and for general purposes, and that his signature thereto is genuine, as I verily be-

In testimony whereof, I hereunto set my hand and affix the seal of the said court and county, the 14th day of July, 1851. GEO. W. RIBLET, Clerk.

EXHIBIT D. DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA, City and County of Washington: Be it remembered that before me, D. Sanders, ustice of the peace for the city and county afore said, on this 18th day of July, 1851, personally appeared Mejor G. Tochman, attorney of the heirs of Gen. Thaddeus Kosciusko, deceased, and heirs of Gen. Thaddeus Kosciusko, deceased, and Ladislas Wankowiez, grand-nephew of said Gen. Thaddeus Kosciusko, deceased, both residing in the city, county, and District aforesaid, who, after being duly sworn, and according to law, say her silver light over the burnished arms of the waiting multitude, but still there was no trace of waiting multitude, but still there was no trace of the county and the moon rode high in the heavens, shedding her silver light over the burnished arms of the waiting multitude, but still there was no trace of to them a letter received by him from a certain Mr. Leon Choynowski, from Galicia, empire of Austria, dated 2d of June, 1851, from which letter these deponents have learned that the Russian Minister accredited to this Government, Mr. Alexander de Bodisco, addressed two despatches one to the Ministry of the Interior Department of the empire of Russia, at St. Petersburgh, in Russia, and the other to his highness the Viceroy of the Kingdom of Poland, at Warsaw, charging Mr. Hipolitus Estko, a grand-nephew of General Thaddeus Kosciusko, deceased, who is residing in said Kingdom of Poland, under the Government of the Empire of Russia, that he (said Hipolitus Estko) is corresponding with the exiles in America, (meaning that he is corresponding with these deponents, and said Ignatius Chutkowski,) and furponents, and said Ignatius Chutkowski,) and furnishes to them information injurious to the Empire of Russia; that he (said Hipolitus Estko) receives from these deponents and from Mr. Chutkowski (exiles in America) rebellious proclamations, and circulates the same in Poland and Russia; that he (said Hipolitus Estko) sends considerable sums o (said Hipolitus Estko) sends considerable sums of money to these deponents, (exiles in America.) And these deponents further say and depose that to them by said Ignatius Chutkowski, that, because of the foregoing charges, said Hipolitu Estko, grand-nephew of General Kosciusko, deceas ed, has been subjected to measures endangering his personal liberty and freedom; nad the Military Governor of Grodno, within whose jurisdiction Mrs. Catharine Estko, the mother, Mr. Roman Estko, her son, and Mrs. Louisa Narbut, borr Estko, her daughter, are residing, had been or dered by the Russian Minister of the Interior De Kosciusko left in this country, and to constitute their place Messrs. Joseph H. Bradley and Philip R. Fendall, members of the Washington bar. These deponents further say and depose, that all These deponents further say and depose, that all and each of the forgoing charges and denunciations made by said Alexander de Bodisco, Minis ter from Russia, against said Hipolitus Estko, and

pose that they, nor either of them, ever had any communication from said Hipolitus Estko or any other subject, except on the subject relating to the other subject, except on the subject relating to the cases pending in the courts here, for the recovery of Gen. Kosciusko's estate; that these deponents, nor either of them, ever sent to said Hipolitus Estko, nor to any other person, "rebellious proclamations," nor of any other kind, except that, when the condition of the cases relating to the estate of Kosciusko required it, they informed said Hipolitus Estko, and other heirs of Kosciusho of the cases feature. ko of the same from time to time. As to the money they say and declare that they never received any they say and declare that they never received any, neither in large or small sums, from said Hipolitus Estko, nor from any other heir of General Kosciusko, nor from any other person. The deponent, G. Tochman, attorney, further says, that he is prosecuting the claim of the heirs of Kosciusko upon contingent fees, and he really believes that had not Mr. de Bodisco, Minister from Rustines of the declaration of the control of sia, interfered with his legal proceedings, through the medium of Joseph H. Bradley and Philip R Fendall, members of the Washington bar, his clients, the heirs of General Kosciusko, residing within the dominions of the Empire of Russ

within the dominions of the Empire of Russia, would have long since recovered their respective shares. The deponents lastly say, that the object of this affidavit is to protect the rights and interests of the repective parties, as well as their own, against the false and malicious charges and unwarrantable meddling of said Mr. de Bodisco, Minister from Russia.

G. Tochman, G. Tochman, eirs of Kosciusko Attorney of the heirs of Kosciu LADISLAS WANKOWIEZ, Grand-nephew of General Kosciusko.

WASHINGTON COUNTY, District of Columbia: Subscribed and sworn before me this 18th day of July, 1851. D. Sanders, J. P.

From the Friend of Youth. THE STORY OF THE SACRED LANCE.

BY MARTHA RUSSELL.

Many of my young friends are doubtles readers of History, and have often wondered over that spirit of wild and impetuous fanaticism which for the space of two centuries swayed the heart of Europe, silencing private feuds and intestine broils, and uniting men of all ranks and conditions in one great bond of an ranks and conditions in one great ond of brotherhood, as crusaders or champions of the Holy Cross, and for one great object, the re-demption of the Holy City from the hands of the Saracens. Well may the magnitude and extravagance of these expeditions excite our wonder, but more especially the depth and te-nacity of that idea which neither time, disaster, nor defeat, could overcome, and upon which were lavished incalculable sums of money and

more than two millions of lives. It is true that the courage and faith of the cham ions sometimes wavered, when famine and ease and defeat overtook them, and a few chiefs and soldiers deserted, but their names are rarely given in the histories of those times. perhaps for the reason given by William, Archbishop of Tyre, "that their names are blotted out of the Book of Life, and therefore cannot be admitted into his."

But their superstition was ever alive and active, and in all such periods of distress or defeat the monks had ever some new revelation. relic, or miracle, with which to strengthen their faith and revive their courage. The Sa-cred Lance, as it was called, owed its discovefies premium at the great exhibition in London. This testionosil to American skill is more please of the Hon. James McDowell, a representative in Congress for several years past from the State of Virginia, and formerly for some years Governor of that State. He died at his recidence near Lexizogo, Virginia, on Sunday last, about the age of fifty-six years.

A nobler gentleman, a more upright man, a from the form of the secondary in comparison with the period during which we have outreelves been in context with public men, that we have had the opportunity of observing the public course of this exceed length of the Lord God Almighty of observing the public course of this exceed in the single personally serving him with the said writ, he, the form all the country, so free was his character from all the drown of his whole country, so free was his character from all the drown of his subject of exceeding the public course of this exceed for the responsibilities of a Christian—so fearned, now of the season's the state. He died at his recidence near transform of the state of Virginia, on Sunday last, at about the age of fifty-six years.

Law Ankedorg — The following is a literal extract from a deposition in the irish Court of Common Pleas:

Law Ankedorg — The following is a literal extract from a deposition in the irish Court of Common Pleas:

"An other particle, never graced his native State.

It is recently, in comparison with the period during which we have not recently, in comparison with the period during which we have not the copyortunity of observing the public course of this exceed where his simple mental and the court of the cou ry, or rather its origin, to one of these seasons

servant, alike clamored for food, that a Lombard priest named Peter Barthelemy, at the sugges-tion, it is thought, of the powerful and ambitious Raymond, Count of Tholouse, appeared before the people with a tale which so wrought upon their superstition, and was either so ated or so well seconded by their leaders, both spiritual and temporal, that it brought back courage to the faintest heart, and made them once more the conquerors of the Infidel.

He asserted that St. Andrew had apppeared

o him, and, carrying him through the air to the church of St. Peter, one of the most magnifi-cent in the city, had showed to him the identical lance with which the Roman soldier pierced the side of Christ. It was buried deep un-der the foundations of the building, but the saint had commanded him to make known to the Champions of the Cross that the possession of that holy relic would insure them certain victory over their foes, and, moreover, that it was to be consigned to the special keeping of the Count of Tholouse. He added that, fearful of being looked upon as an impostor, he had hesitated to fulfil the commands of the saint, but the threats of Divine vengeance had at length overcome his reluctance.

This absurd tale was received with the greatest demonstrations of great joy and gratitude, and the chiefs of the expedition richly rewarded the man whom, through superstition or policy, they considered the direct messenger of Heaven.

The Count of Tholouse, with his chaplain and ten chosen associates, was appointed to bring the precious relic from its obscure place of deposit. After spending two days in the observance of the religious ceremonies of the Catholic church, the whole army moved in solemn procession to the church of St. Peter, but only the chosen twelve were permitted to

All day long, the countless multitude waited in breathless anxiety for a sight of the Heavensent treasure which was to work such miracles in their behalf, but they waited in vain. De to run through the expectant host, faint and indistinct at first, like the waking of winds in the dense forest, a murmur that indicated a suspicion of imposture. But towards mid-night, Peter Barthelemy himself descended into the pit, and, after an apparent search of a few moments, cried with a loud voice that the holy relic was found. Instantly, incredulity was banished, the murmurs of doubt were changed into shouts of joy, and priests, nobles, and people, all rushed forward to embrace of at least catch a glimpse of the precious treas

All their former weakness and misery wa forgotten, and, relying upon this direct interpo sition of the saints in their favor, they instantly dispatched the world-renowned mover of the ex pedition, Peter the Hermit, to the camp of the combined forces of Persians and Saracens, not so much to offer as to dictate terms of peace It is said that so haughty and contemptuous was the bearing of this monk, that nothing short of respect for the sacred character of ambassador or herald preserved his life from the vengeance of the insulted foes.

His language was in perfect keeping with his manner. After claiming that the Croises were under the direct protection of God and St. Peter, who had given them the Holy Land for a possession, he went to offer them terms of life or death in the most arrogant manner

If they would acknowledge the will of God. and submit to the claims of the Croises, they partment to compel the above parties to revoke the power of attorney which they had executed in the name of said Hipolitus Estko, who, upon its au-Among the accusers of the Church, then, there is, first, a class of anti-slavery men whose ardent spirits, fretted to fever by the high but vain attempt to rouse the North to some efficient utterplaces shall continue to be recovered until the total extinguishment of the bonds mentioned in the total extinguishment of the bonds mentioned in the succession of General Kosciusko, deceased, is not to be attributed to the succession of General Kosciusko, deceased, is not to be attributed to the succession of iniquity and idolatry, then their course of iniquity and idolatry, then the course of iniquity and idolatry, then their course of iniquity and idolatry, then the course of iniquity and idolatry. ed in their course of iniquity and idolatry, then God himself, by the swords of his faithful and vowed champions, would utterly scourge them

rom the face of the earth. It was a strange spectacle, the figure of that emaciated fanatic, with his famine-strickother heirs of General Kosciusko, deceased, are false and untrue. They solemnly declare and den, hollow-eyed attendants, standing in the midst of that oriental magnificence that marked the camp of the Sultan, and uttering words

like these.

Astonishment at his audacity for the time ing overcame the rage of his auditors, but at length the Persian general, Kerbaga, who had continued the game of chess during this tirade, which the envoy's entrance had interrunted, with all the gravity that characterizes he manners of the East, suddenly sprang to his feet, and gave vent to his indignation words:

"Dog of a Christian!" he exclaimed, "go back to your leaders, and tell them that we abhor their idolatrous religion and despise their threats! But if they will acknowledge that there is only one God, and that Mohammed is his prophet, we will feed and clothe their wretched bodies. If, however, you dare to propose conditions to conquerors, we will with our swords humble the pride of your nation to the dust. Know that slavery and death is the appointed lot of all who presume to dispute the rights of the Faithful to a land which they have won from the effeminate Greeks! " The Hermit and his companions were hastily

and contemptuously dismissed, and warned on peril of their lives to make a speedy return to the city. Soldiers and chiefs crowded around the Hermit on his return, to hear the result of his embassy, and indignation at the contempt with which their offers of mercy had been treated pervaded all ranks, and they prepared at once to avenge the insult. The scraps of provisions that remained were freely distribu and so confident were they of victory, that the horses, only two hundred of which remained alive out of many thousands, received a double share of the miserable provender that remained.
Nothing was heard but the rattling of armor, as they polished their shields and sharpened their swords, mingled with hymns and the measured tread of religious processions. The sacrament was administered, and the clergy went from church to church, pouring out blessings on the church to church, pouring out blessings on the troops, and promising remission of sins to all such as fought bravely in the approaching con-flict. The leaders scattered largesses of money among them, and the men who a short time previous had been famine-stricken and spirit-broken, suddenly assumed a bold and martial bear-

ing, as if the victory was already won.

In fact, every one felt that he was the chosen instrument of God, and that, assisted by the sacred lance, he should surely discomfit his foes. All the troops, save the Count of Tholouse and a few of his Provencals who were left to guard the citadel, quitted the city, and formed themselves in battle array on the plain which extended before it. The van, we are told, was preceded by the clergy with cru-cifixes in their hands, chanting, in the words of the Psalmist, "Be thou a tower of defence to those who put their trust in thee! "

The day was fine, and so great was their enthusiasm that everything, even the morning dew and the fragrant air, heavily scented with the perfumes of the roses of Palestine, was taken as an evidence of the special favor of Heaven. The army was divided into twelve divisions, in honor of the twelve apostles, but the fourth was accounted the most honorable of all, for it was headed by the celebrated Adhemar,

Bishop of Puy, who, clothed in armor, and bear

ng the sacred lance in his right hand, advanc-

lance to lance. But the excited nerves and famished hodies of the Croises were no match for the well-fed enemy, and at length the glimpses of the sacred relic, which Bishop Ad-hemar still contrived to bear aloft in the melee. failed to supply the necessary strength, and they began to contend not so much for victory

But even this turn of affairs had been fore seen, and preparations made to avoid the result, by the politic chiefs and priests. A well-enacted scheme once more revived the drooping courage of the troops, and turned the scale of victory in their favor. At the most perilous crisis, several figures, mounted on white horses and clothed in white armor, appeared on the summit of the neighboring hills. Bishop Adhemar ran through the ranks, pointing to the spectacle, and crying, "Behold, soldiers, the promised aid from God! and the soldiers, believng that truly the martyred saints had come to their aid, shouted again and again their battlecry, "Deus id vult!" and, without waiting for the cooperation of their celestial allies, rushed upon their astonished foes with such irresistible fury that they threw down their arms and

From that time the sacred lance became an object of superstitious reverence to the Croises, and even its keeper, the haughty Count Raymond, came in for a share of this reverence, being considered, in virtue of his office, one highly favored of God. But his treachery to his confederates, some time subsequent, weakened this feeling, and the precedence that he owed his followers, claimed on account of their office, excited the envy and disgust of the troops. At length, Borhemond of Tarentum. the newly-created Prince of Antioch, his ancient rival, openly avowed his belief that the lance was an imposition. His skepticism was contagious, so much so that new revelations from Heaven were published by Peter Barthel emy to establish its authenticity. But these did not produce conviction in the minds of the doubters, who increased so rapidly that some stringent measures were thought necessary to punish their unbelief.

Accordingly, Peter Barthelemy received another revelation, requiring every one who dared to doubt that the lance was the identical weapon that had pieced the side of Christ, to be put to death. Several unfortunate person were executed for their want of faith, but their death did not silence the doubts of the skeptics, among whom were several noble chiefs, and the talented but profligite Arnold, chaplain of the Duke of Normandy. So fierce did the con ention become at last, that the Lombard monl offered to prove his truth, and convince them all that he was the accrelited agent of Heaven. by undergoing the fiery ordeal. This was a strange mode of trial, much practiced in those days, in which an accused person proved his in-nocence by walking barefooted through an immense fire, which element was supposed to be the agent of God, and incapable of injuring any but the guilty. A regular course of fasting and prayer preceded the trial, and on the appointed day the wretched fanatic, bearing the sacred lance in his hand, rushed into the flames, which soon completely enveloped and destroyed both him and the fatal weapon

NEW PAMPHLET BY REV. JOHN G. FEE. NEW PAMPHLET BY REV. JOHN G. FEE.

The Sinfulness of Slaveholding shown by appeals to Reason and Scripture. By John G. Fee, Minister of the Gospel in Kentucky. 35 pp. 12mo. Printed by John A. Gray, and for sale by William Harned, at No 48 Bessman street, New York. Three dollars per hundred, and six ceuts single copy. This pamphlet has just issued from the press, and it is intended, we understand, to give it a wide circulation in Kentucky and elsewhere. We have been as sured by a gemtleman who has resided in Kentucky that Mr. Fee's writings are held in high estimation, and are eagerly sought atter, especially by the great body of the people. When it is considered that it has been claimed by many influential persons in that State, that slavery is not sinful in itself, a well-written argument drawn from reason and Scripture to the contrary cannot be considered unnecessary. This pamphlet is well printed, and is well adapted to general circulation both in slave and free States, for there are some even here, ministers and laymen, who deny the sinfulness of slavery in all cases. We trust the friends of Freedom will send their orders, and aid in the wide circulation of the season heavy if season the same of the season. shruness of savery in all cases. We trust the friends of Freedom will send their orders, and aid in the wide circulation of this seasonable and able essay. If sent through the mail, the new law requires the postage to be prepaid. It will be two cents a copy for 500 miles, and four cents for all distances beyond that.

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4 The South Bend (Ind.) Fugitive Slave Case, involving
the Right to a writ of Habeas Corpus" it is for sale by
William Harned, 48 Beekman street, New York. Price \$3
a husdred, and 5 cents single copy.

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March 27—if

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